

27 December, 1829. — Ch: at 125

An Inaugural Essay
On
Dyspepsia

For
The Degree of Doctor of Medicine
Dated Feb. 27. 1829
In the University-

of Pennsylvania

By
J. R. Griswold
& Virginia)

Jan. 7th 1829

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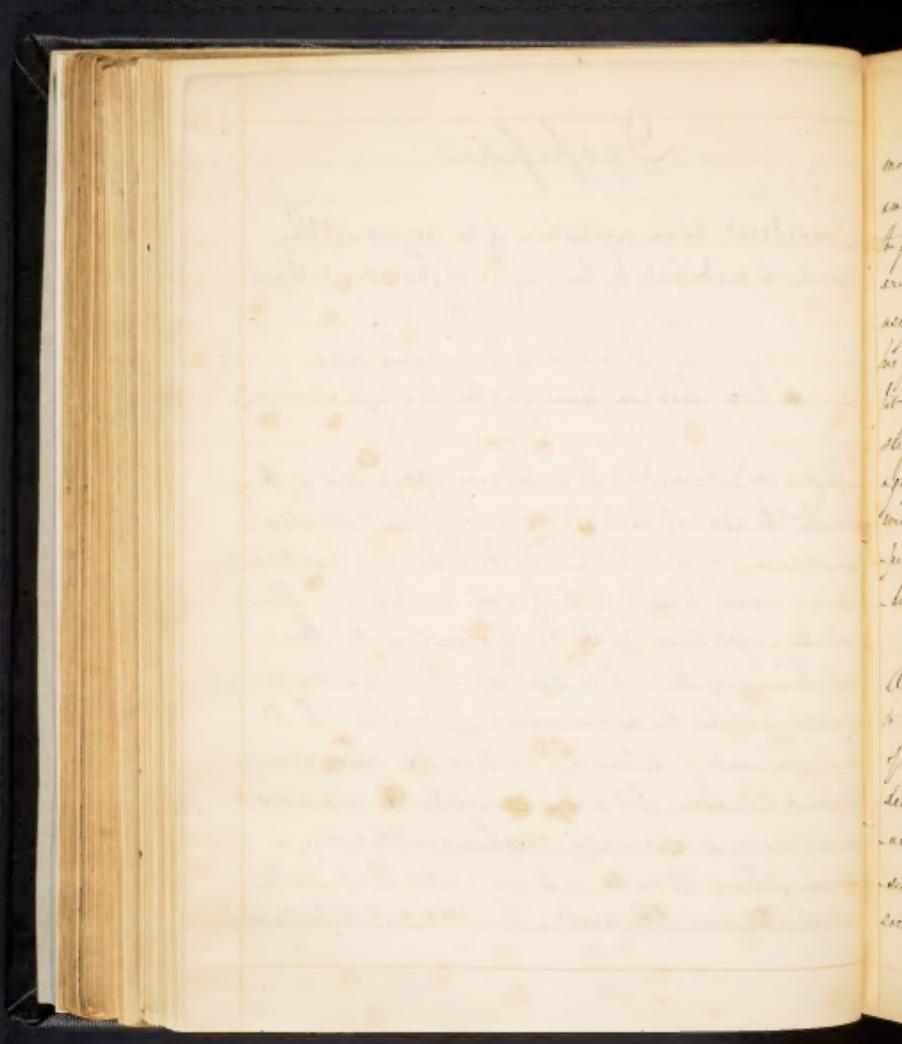
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Dyspepsia

Considered as an irritation of the nerves of the Stomach, & modified by the degree of that irritation.

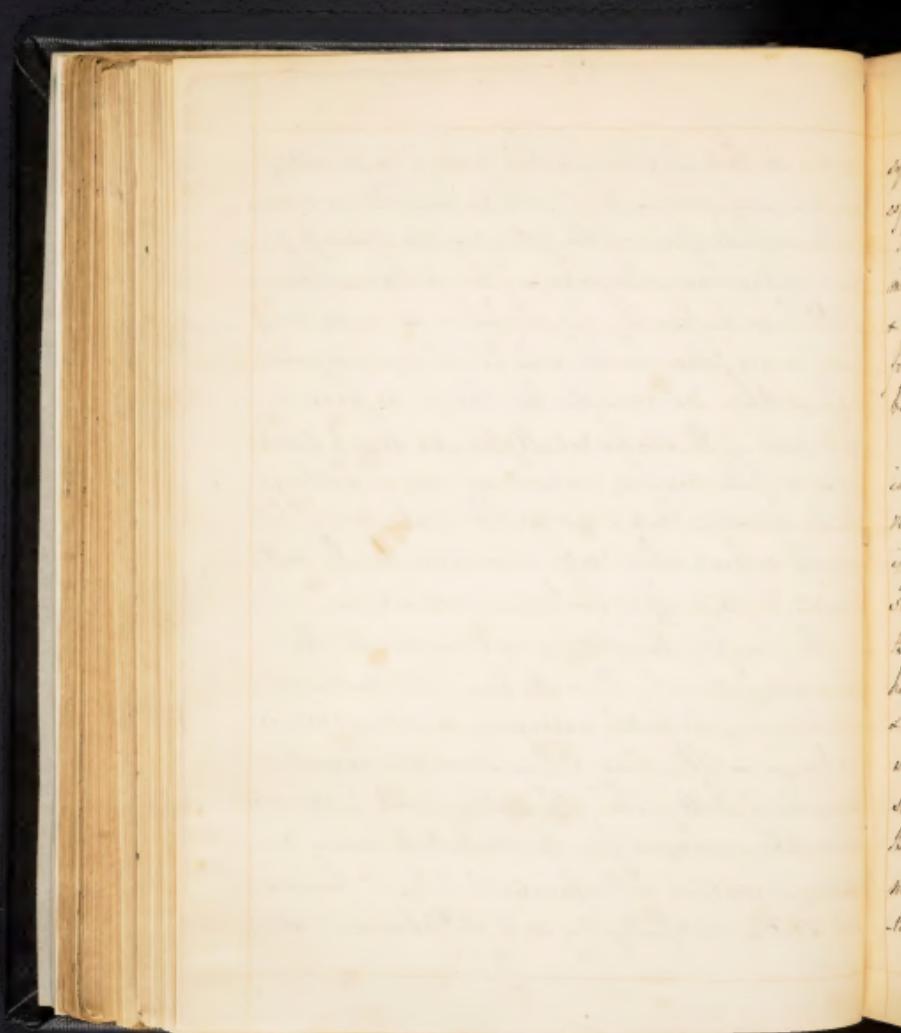
*Facies non omnibus una,
Vic diversa, tamen, qualiter decet esse Sorsum.*

When we consider the extensive sympathies of the stomach, "the central part of a most complicated structure" - the organic & functional disorders that may result in other organs from a pathological condition of this - and the importance of its healthy action to the well-being of the whole animal economy - we are not surprised that the disease under consideration should be a compound of ailments, & Proteas-like assume various shapes & terrors. And when we consider the numerous inconveniences & interruptions, to which a morbid state of stomach subjects its victim, in the enjoyment of life & the rational pleasures, of the world - how it regards his friends whom



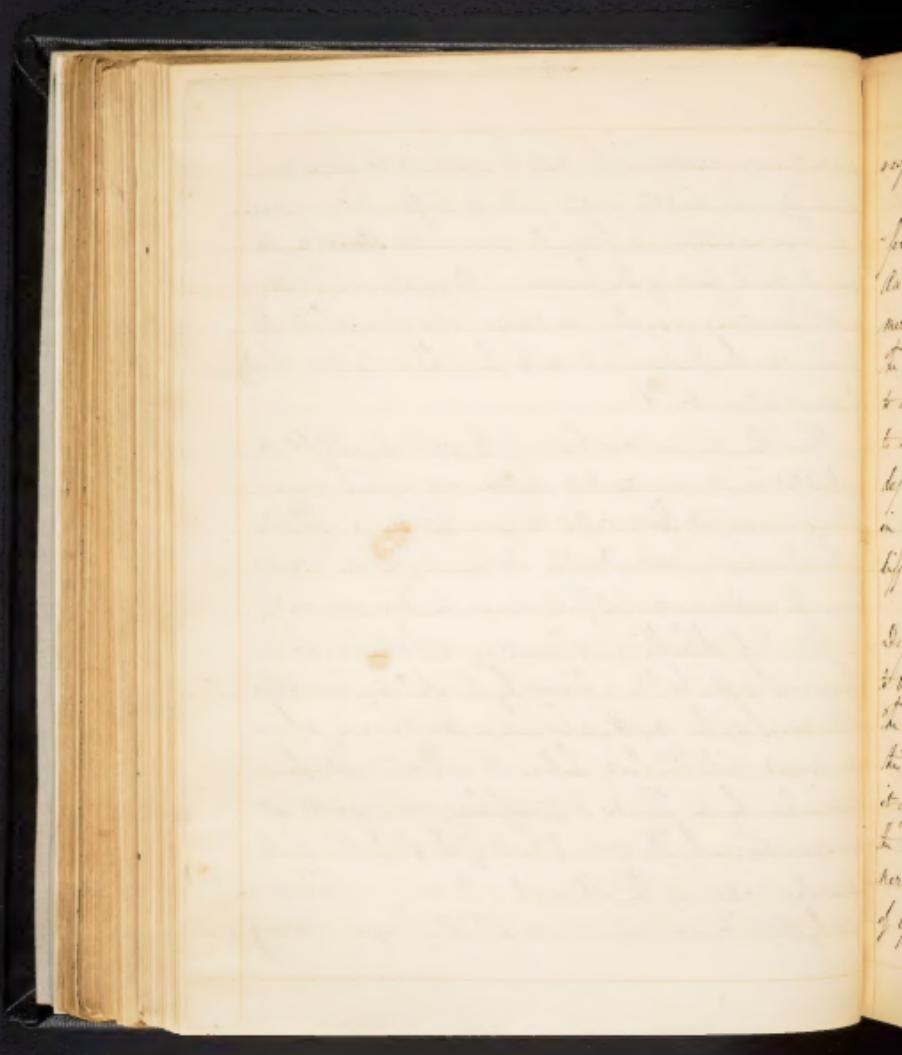
mounting the Hill of Sicily - how it stays his pursuit of ambition or gain - how it blights the bodings & even the fully-matured fruit of his genius - how it dampens his ardor of vigorous enterprise - & how it lessens his resolution in the practice of a Profession or in performing his part on any stage for which his talents & acquirements fit him - When we consider these things - we have a slight view of the 50-headed Hydra we have to contend against, & of the necessity imposed upon us, in battling with the monster, first to rest satisfied with merely lopping off a head, which will grow again, but by well-directed thrusts, to effect his entire destruction.

The process of Digestion is coextensive with the Alimentary Canal. From the time of its mastication, to its excretion, our food is undergoing a continued series of changes - alteration in Consistence, & increment or decrement of bulk. The Alimentary Canal is an irregular tube, continuous from the Mouth to the Anus - consisting of sections appropriate to different functions - each section sympathizing with its fellows - & all



sympathizing extensively with the system of large - more especially the middle portion, with its co-operating organs.
The large intestine performs the least of the stomach the most material part of the function of Digestion. The latter, & its operations, require particular attention, while the former, can be dismissed, with the slight notice already bestowed upon it.

From the mucous membrane of the stomach, & the follicles imbedded in it, are exuded mucus & a peculiar greenish viscous & insipid fluid called "Liquor Gastricus". The latter is forced out very abundantly during digestion, & to it, since the experiments of Spallanzani, has been ascribed the power of dissolving alimentary substances. In this, however, it is probably assisted by the salivary secretion, & the mucus of the mouth, pharynx & oesophagus which are mixed with the food before its entrance into the stomach - by the liquids & atmosphere air ingested at the same time - by the natural heat of the stomach - by the muscular action of the stomach & the motion communicated by the abdominal muscles, & the diaphragm during



respiration - but mostly, by nerous influence.

The doctrine of "Concoction" by Hippocrates - of "fermentation" by Van Helmont - of "putrefaction" by the Ancient philosopher - of "Maceration" by Haller - were mere hypotheses, & have passed away like bubbles floating. The doctrine of "Putrefaction" is now pleasurable, as it is known to occur in the gallinaceous animals. But it would be well to remember, that notwithstanding Aristotle in his definition of Man, made him differ from a goose, merely, in being "a two legged animal without feathers," he yet differs from the feathered tribe, in having no gizzard?

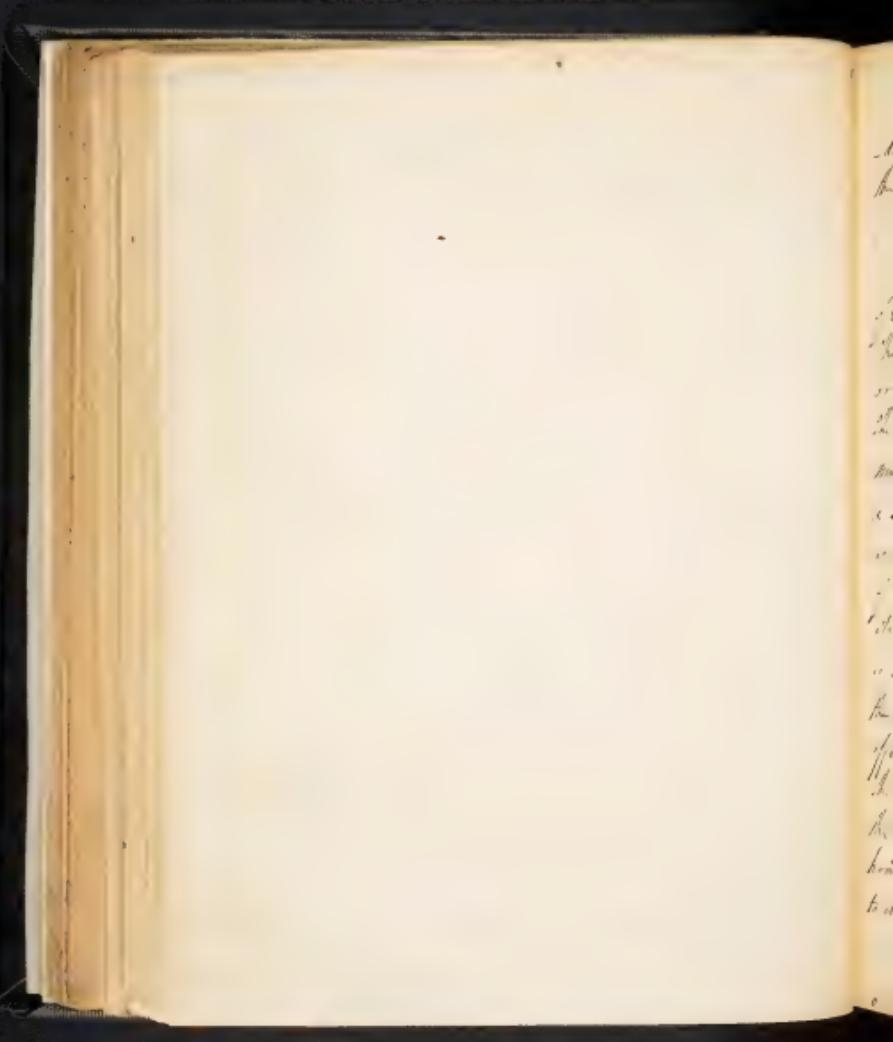
The doctrine attributing the principal agency in Digestion to Gastric juice & nervous influence appears to be better founded than any Physiology has furnished. The experiments of Wilson Phillips satisfactorily proved this doctrine to be well based. From his experiments it appears, that the food first taken in applies directly to the internal parieties of the stomach, by which the gaster nerves are excited & in consequence of which a flow of Gastric juice ensues - which by a vital, or if you

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bladder, & chemico- vital power? Whether changes and converts into a more simple state, the secretion of alimentary matter than in absorption. The muscular powers of the stomach then come into play & move the secretion thus simplified to the Pylorus - making room for another secretion which is to succeed & undergo the same process. & then in like manner be moved to the Pistic orifices - & so on, until the whole contents of the stomach have undergone the requisite change - the successive simplified masses being discharged into the Bladdern as they respectively arrive at the Pylorus. —

After the contents of the stomach are discharged into the Bladdern, other changes take place thro' the agency of the Hepatic & Pancreatic fluids, by a process analogous probably to that of the stomach - the bile there performing a part similar to that of the Pastic juice & the pancreatic secretion supplying the place of saliv. - & Chyle is formed: & hence appears, that tho' the most important part of Digestion takes place in the stomach, yet the process would be very incomplete without the action



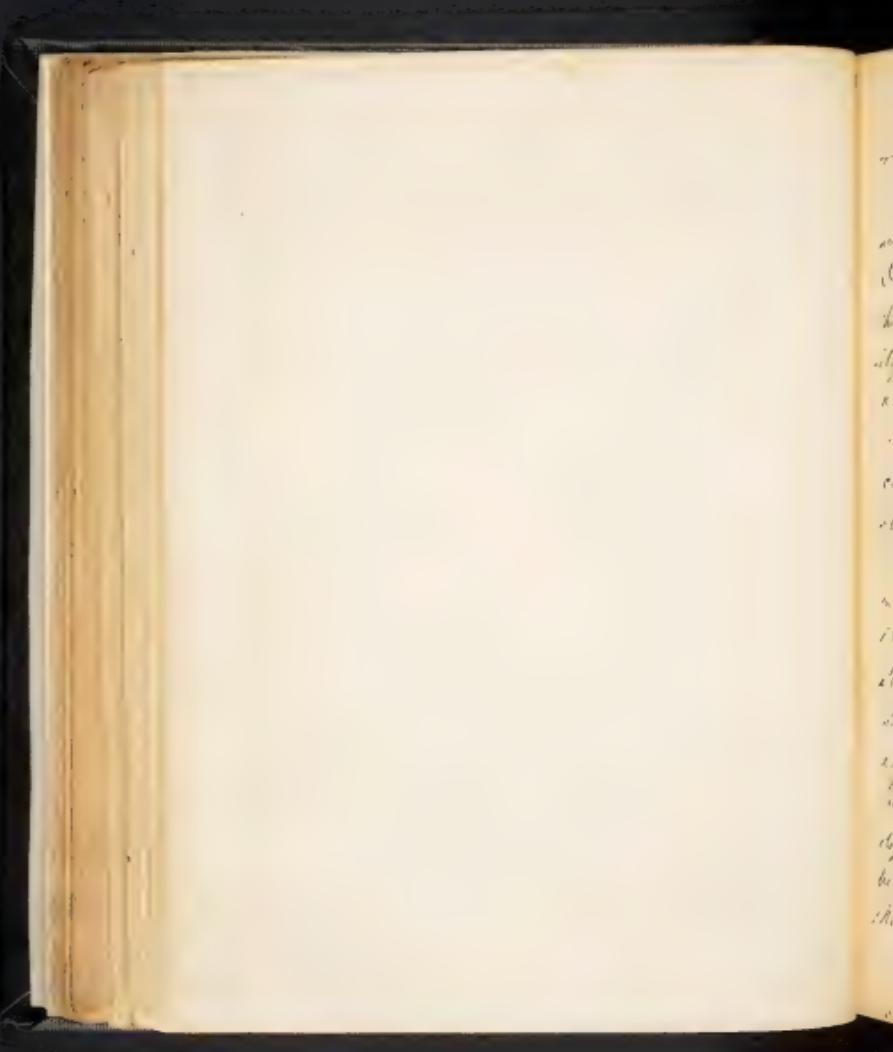
-dent operation of mastication in the mouth, and
the subsequent one, of chylification in the Gastro-intestine.

The prefix is generally used in signifying
of Indigestion, but, in my humble opinion very incorrectly.
The word signifying difficult digestion or difficult had
so short a time ago - the other, no digestion at all.
The latter, if established - place in well define Anatomy,
must be the same, in effect, as Gastritis, or Gastrony -
a state of things very different from that about the term
is made to represent. The former pregnant with the idea
of "connection" is repugnant to the light which I present
of the Physiology. Shew when the subject of Digestion &
is obtructible inasmuch as many of the symptoms of
the disease may exist & yet Digestion go on regularly &
specifically. But the greatest objection to the term is
that it gives no idea of the Disease but merely of
the effects of the Disease. As a conventional term,
however, it may still be retained - common usage giving
to it a meaning which "Dys" & "stole" its roots will not.



like the phrase "the bow rises" he incorrect as to matter of fact it may be convenient in order to avoid terminologizing. The title "Morbid Sensibility of Stomach" applies to it by Dr. James Johnson's "England or that of "Distortion Subservation or Supereruption" (according to the existing state of the stomach) suggested by Dr. John Hill Laskite lecturer of this city, would be signs of the disease & points to be observed only on account of their length.

The idea, that the disease is a violent concoction of alimentary matter, dependent upon sensibility of stomach, has been the cause of infinite error. It has led to a premature, indiscriminate & untemperate use of stimulants & purifiers of appetite to the aggravation & perpetuation of the condition they were intended to remedy. It would be well then to aspire to community, either by its title or otherwise that this disease is one of irritation - giving rise to different symptoms according as the irritation is increased or diminished, & according as their parts are involved, sympathetically or



or otherwise.

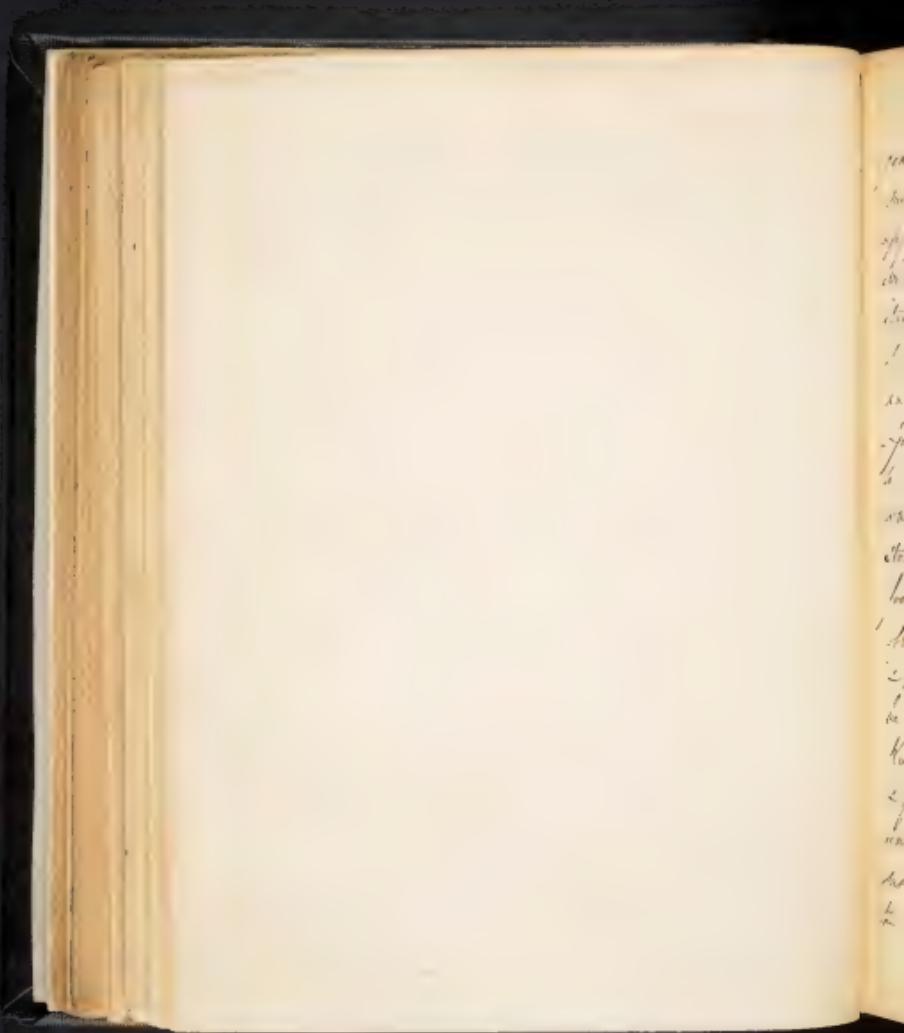
Those who attribute the disease to debility are as incorrect as the drunkard who ascribes his Bacchical feelings in the morning, to the fogs. They know the effects, but mistake the cause - "The muscular debility, & depraved secretion being the effect of a want of healthy action in the nerves & skin. the cause?"

Muscular debility, however, after having been induced by a particular State of the Nerves, may very probably, affect & keep up that State of the nerves.

The fact that in general there is no disease of irritation in the Human body, can be soon & easily established by the consideration that the disease affects the various Membranes which do not or scarcely transmit to the common Nutrition, any sensible degree of the conditioned heat, may, even, be insensible without exciting any complaint by which the Membranes might be known. It may also be accounted for by a peculiarity of the Paroxysmic nerves about, notwithstanding they are excited by

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his own function, should get in a deranged state, give
 us the consciousness, or at least a very poor condition,
 & impel us to do other things, except those from
 "natural" or "high" degree of temperature or of
 irritative qualities. So some function may exist
 in a length of time without being evidenced by symptom.
 However, organic sensibility is excited in the Stomach,
 it shall be considered as exciting a kind of pleasure, against
 injuries & impressions. Organ & parts, other than the
 Stomach itself, manifest to us the effects of ingesta
 when foul viscous. After a simple digestible repast,
 we experience as a general sensation, an agreeable
 establishment & conductor of strength, but very little of
 this sensation is referable to the Stomach, except as a
 point from which the radiated sensations are diffused.
 That this fact Dr Johnson lays great stress on (says he)
 if the nerves of the Stomach are capable of exciting con-
 siderable pleasure in the mind, & considerable sensations in the
 body on an application of good food, we shall find
 that the same nerves, when in a disordered state are



generally capable of exciting the most gloomy thoughts on the
 mind - the most painful sensations in the body on the
 spasticities. The poor slave species of reptiles either
 live or without an intestinal obstruction in the stomach
 itself. Various poisons & medicinal agents can affect
 health, may, by irritating the nerves, produce an
 analogous irritation over mind & body. Rejected
 spirits, English hypochondriac & vapors, are very apt
 to result from the spasmodic & paroxysmal or non-explosive
 & non-convulsive processes. When the
 stomach is in a pathological condition, indigestible
 food will derange the mental & muscular functions.
 Then we find the shuddering shamble effect on the stomach
 & bowels. The patient under such circumstances, with
 noatables, the keenest observations of the body, ppz
 kind, will become irritable & irascible, hysterical
 & querulous - gloomy - & say, miserable from continual &
 unreasonable solicitudes regard personal belongings & unables
 distinctions. The body also will be a pallid, supine with
 the mind - drowsy & erratic brain, and fly from part

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"part - the whole system will be ill at ease" - a patient
will have, what are commonly called, "the Fidgets".
Thus may happiness be removed from "many valuable"
members of society whose lives are rendered wretched
by such bad Constitution's, & without having its unsuspected
source in a "bad habit" ^{habitibility} of the Stomach & bowels."

(*Osgoodia*) is considered by many as Chronic
Catarrh & has been so treated by the Osmoger & Androgy
that there are good reasons why it should not be so con-
sidered. - 1. It is comprising two diseases differing in

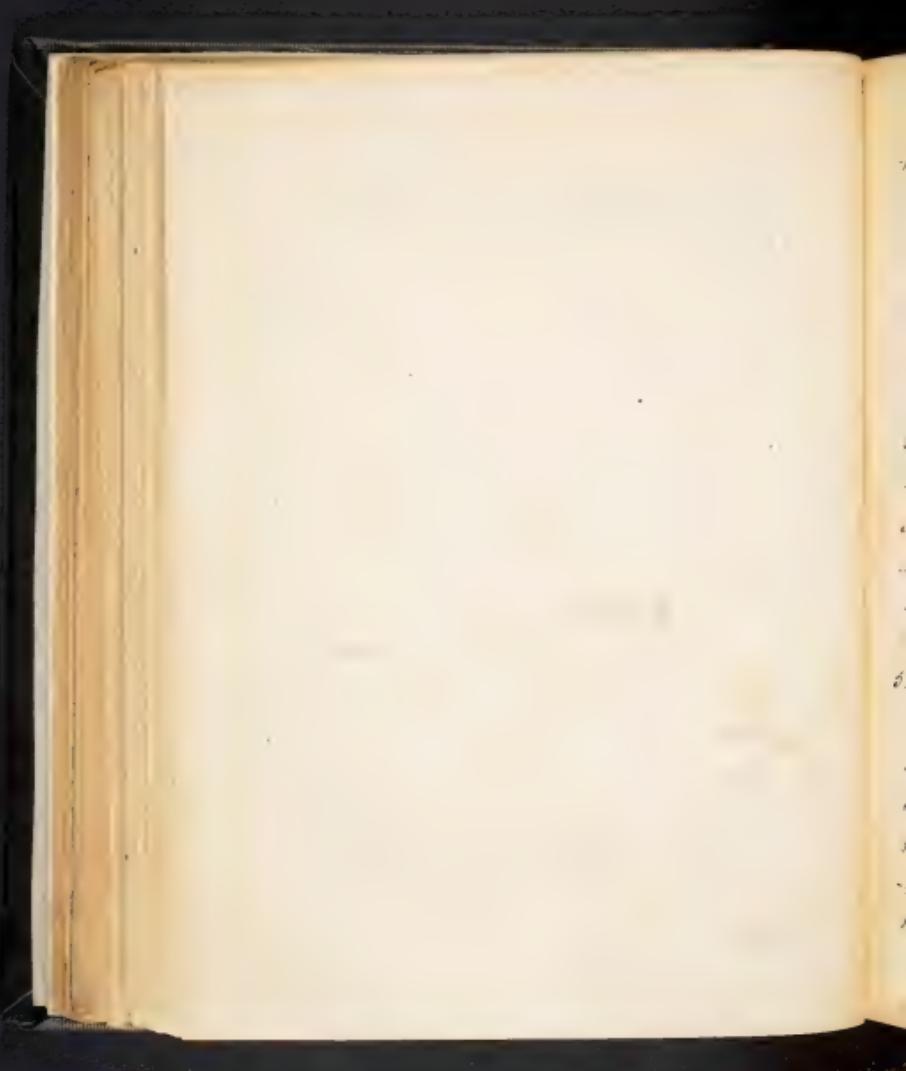
their symptoms (as will appear hereafter from Diagnosis)

2. Serious mischief will result from identifying the two diseases,
as a consequence, prescribing a similar treatment:
In the one case emetics being serviceable, relieving the
stomach & checking nausea - indirectly irritating the
stomach & determining to the surface. In the
other, acting irritants, increasing debility - inducing
thirstiness. As you are very anxious concerning
the patient - what, too, is less exciting than fluid &



emollient & Demulcent agreeably. In the other, earing
cold food must be prescribed; Demulcent Drunks &
rest consol'd them.

3. Dissertations do not prove an identity of disease ex-
cluding in this remark, the condition existing in what
is called the phlegmose stage which I consider a
distinct disease connected with Dyspepsia merely as
an effect, with its cause.) Post Mortem examination
shows who have suffered from the phlegmose stage
several instances of Gastritis. etc. In common
towns, where starch has not existed, there are only
indications of Disorganization & these may result
equally from Nervous irritation or Inflammation.
The structural derangements being less extensive in the
former, than in the latter. In Chronic Gastritis, as I am
informed by my practitioner Dr. Horner, there is a pro-
truding enlargement of the veins & a concretion at uniform
the veins bulging in the middle & tapering to the ends.
Beside this, the mucous membrane is covered with
a brown fur.



1. At present where electric irritation ends & compression begins is not definitely known. - Many of the phenomena attributed to Osteogenesis may be those of super-sensory irritation. Prof. Loomis Chapman appears to have this idea for he says "Osteogenesis in Osteopetrosis is more of a nervous than a somatic affection." - Dr. Blumer's clinical work treats Osteopetrosis as "Somatic Pathology" confirms the idea when he says "Osteitis can be local but occurs in various sister branches of function & that the stomach under some circumstances irritates more & less sensitively, heart & lung & kidneys, &c., which are in reality owing to a modified state of the sensitive nerves or the states of the Ganglionic System".

2. But only reason in my opinion, why Osteopetrosis has been much considered to be due to Electricity is the considering of the acts of Osteogenesis which is sometimes induced by the Visiting, & so stay of the Disease. - One might as well consider Human & other irritation because it is done truly indeed to hard boned things as to Osteo - Osteitis bone, because it can't be removed.



Supposition is a very common Disease, but this, I believe
 is what you see. What is called, in the common stage, the se-
 condary there is what may be called the excretions; a
 totality of the circulation - is while disturbing, main-
 taining themselves, - have a little twist - in which case, &
 then perspiration is easily excited either by thinking,
 or exercising. It is true, that a violent condition may be
 easily induced, during a state of sleeping, states of irritation
 for causes of inflammation acting more readily. But
 the same state may be induced in a perfectly healthy
 man on the same cause, more suddenly, & sharper. It
 then, I state, inflammation does not ordinarily exist,
 why should the Disease be considered as an associated
 inflammation? When it does occur, it appears to be
 an active inflammation. I have the certainty of my
 Preceptor Dr. Storer, in stating "a nervous irritation"
 may terminate in inflammation, but not in sub-inflammation.
 - making * But whether acute or chronic the inflammation
 will co-exist with the nervous irritation. - Should not
 be confounded with it. This is a dangerous form of disease.

* This part of the Disease, stated in fact, is shewn in No. 18.

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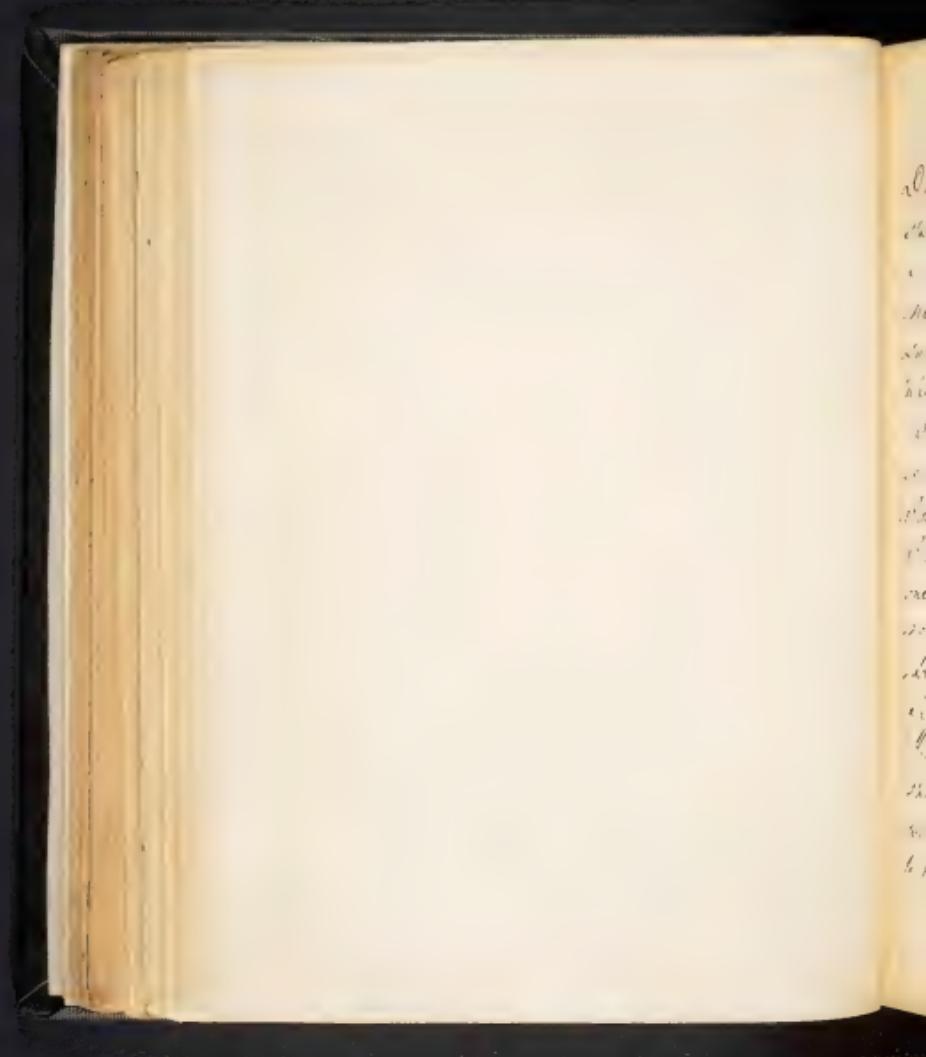
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views - a different state of things altogether - the patient's feelings are altogether different - and the symptoms differ as widely from those which precede, as *Erysipelas* differs from *Dyspepsia*. In fact, the disease becomes *Erysipelas*, modified by the cast of the existing state of system.

The symptoms & the treatment are the same, modified always by the circumstances just alluded to. Why is there not the new state of things? *Erysipelas* concurring with *Dyspepsia*, & no call an inflammation of the liver consequent upon *Hepaticus Hepatitis* or *Hepatitis*. Why not apply the term *Hepatitis* to all the states induced by it? We are bound to *Cholecystitis*, *Hepatitus*, by Dr Jackson, & by Dr Stewart, the former irritation may culminate in dangerous irritation.

But after the conversion I am into the other we hear different names applied to the new condition. We may the terms *Erysipelas*, *Erysipeltis*, *Bronchitis* & a vast many other titles set forth in hot relief as expressions of states concomitant upon nervous irritation. Let this analogy apply to *Dyspepsia* & my point is established.



From what has been said, I think it apparent, that
Dyspepsia, as it ordinarily presents itself, is not a
state of inflammation, either acute or chronic nor yet
a state of debility - But strictly & surely a state of
Nervous irritation - & that the modifications of its
symptoms & the Paroxysms & stay of sympathies depend
upon the state & degree of that irritation.

In treating this Disease here, it shall be made also
a consideration, what is called "The Shlogow Stage".
I do this with fear & trembling - knowing not, in this
either from the greatest authorities, if the age of from
one to two, or all occasions, commands my highest
respect - & with whom it can & strongly concur to be of
service - particularly, as the days of March are
approaching. I would not rashly attempt to tear -
"Your own edifice" the night and worker lest it should
not succeed, & might be buried in its ruins. - I
would permit the building to stand as an "estoppel"
to his power - But humbly beg permission, so to inhabit it

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The Description of Disease of irritation coincided
by the following facts.

1. When primary, all its causes are irritants either directly or indirectly.
2. When secondary - there is still irritation, either by sympathy, or metastasis from an irritant near surface.
3. It is a disease of gradual development - aggravated by irritation, insatiate & alleviated & cured by an abatement from irritating causes. -
4. With the phenomena of the disease are those of irritation agreeably to the Laws of Irritation as laid down by Dr. Samuel Jackson Johnson in his Lectures in a paper upon the "Principles of Chapman's Journal," as well as in his lectures at the University. That the irritation is, nervous & not sanguine, is inferable from the absence of pain & inflammatory symptoms.

Dr. Johnson (never to be referred to) who himself had been a great sufferer by the disease considers it altogether a morbid state of the nerves.

Brooke & Chapman & Wilson Price, divides a stage

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of "nervous irritation" make a "phlegmasia stage" & even relate their views to "structural derangements in other parts". But, from what has been said above, I am convinced that the state of phlegmasia & the arrangements of other parts are the consequences of the disease, induced by neglect or bad management, in the same way that Pneumonia follows a neglected or badly-managed Catarrh; and Phthisis Pneumonitis, the ill-treated Pneumonia. The lymphatic, by insufficiencies, adds irritation to irritation - phlegmasia is induced in new disease - phlegmasia, suffices to run a lengthened course, implicate other parts. One thing follows another, but is a different thing from that other? -

In the further consideration of this disease, I shall adopt Dr. Bell's suggestion, & treat of it as a state, of sub-irritation, irritation & super-irritation.

Dr. Mackay's stages, I do not wish to be understood as believing that one passes immediately into the other - by a scolopendrian stroke. I scarcely believe this of any disease. (I mean by them, what a traveller in the Mail Coach would mean, by the different stages in his

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journey - the end of one; & the commencement of another course
of action - a conspicuous point in the sheet of the wood,
a place where the borders are to be changed & new treat-
ment experienced. It is only with a view to the differ-
ences of treatment that an advantage results from
making a definite stage in a disease. The intermediate
periods, requiring generally a variation of treatment,
require no particular designation.

That there are three distinct grades of the disease,
(this not so much in their periods of recurrence, nor in
their continuance, nor in their intensity - being acute,
chronic, intermittent, remittent, &c.) need not be
varied in few words, materially, by the state of the
individual, or those circumstances - must be admitted
by all who have been observer of the disease, or
who dare claim to an intimate acquaintance with the
object of its affliction. - With an intelligent
desirous about the progressive movement of the
disease with him, & he will tell you, that at first,
his stomach abhored well-cooked meat when

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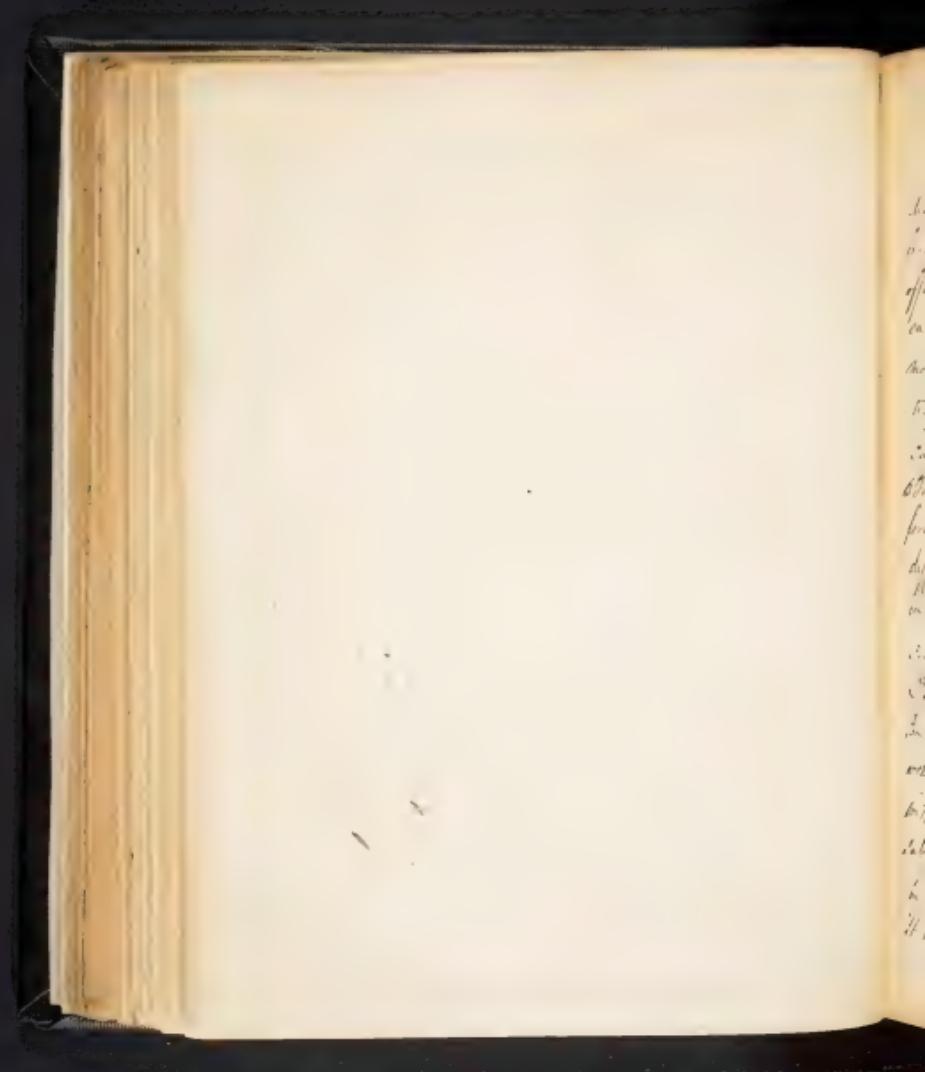
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but out of order - by too full a meal - too free a draught - or too liberal an indulgence in indigestibles, or stimulants. That when irregular & desperate in his habits, he experienced no inconvenience, but that listening to the suggestions of appetite rather than the admonitions of Bradenice, he was frequently guilty of irregularities, dining daily at many tables, & day against feasting, quiet & comfortable feeling, until he became so fat - as scarcely to roll - well - either full heavy indissolved to exertion - worse to what he formerly delighted in - in fine - poor spirited & ill-received which gradually applied himself to his bottle - to his tobacco - to prevent & moderate draw his strong coffee strong tea, or to some distill'd medicament recommended by a benevolent neighbour - or some good natured quack, till he was brought to such a state, that he don't almost -

"We have not been - we have to be -
____ such a thing as himself"

In other words - that there was 1. sub-irregularity
2. irregularity or non-irregularity.

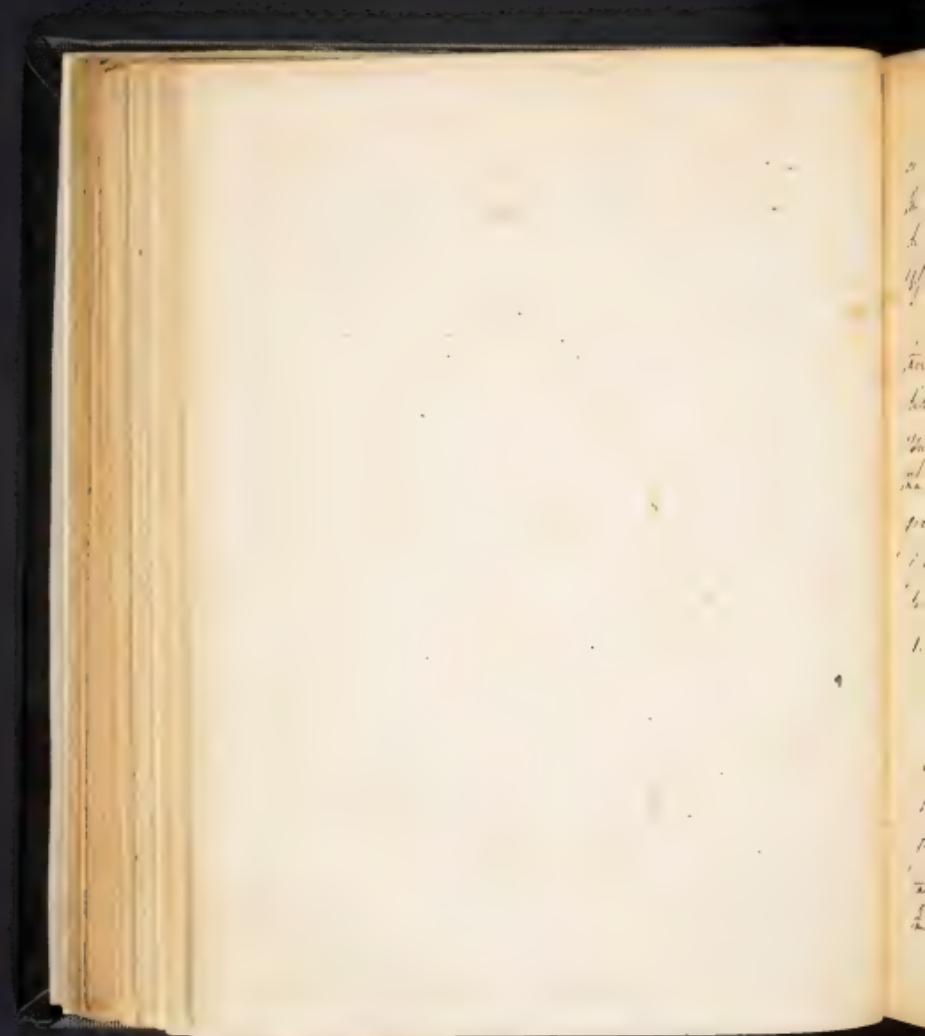


Diagnosis. - An attempt to enumerate all the diseases with which the stomach sympathizes, - with what? given prevalence of symptoms, or its varying effects. The physician should be unbounded, were an "endless" a profligate task. Let me, it may, that the most common of them, are the urinary - genital - intestinal - several diseases. In most cases little difficulty would be experienced by an enlightened practitioner. But at present, Mischief has more than ever resulted from mistaking it for Hepatic operations, & will with difficulty venture a word, except upon the diagnosis in that respect. In warm climates, where Malarias constantly prevail, the mistake is but too common. Even in our Southern states, the Liver is considered the grand "function station" of the body. Merely to call it "fresh & keen" - & Sandra Prop. subtlety with all the while to which the ~~Hepatocyst~~ man is subject - if this be true that organ must have had some important agency in Addison's Transcussion; since it has done the cure of the whole body exerted on its



single office is for the cure - the great men & Faculty of
the University, must have had knowledge to their names,
in describing & dispensing diseases & their afflictions,
as applying them to different parts of our structure.
V. This be true - he was - must be like some great wealthy
Minister, &c. & carries on foreign salutes, but written
itself, manifests more of the marks of destructive warlike

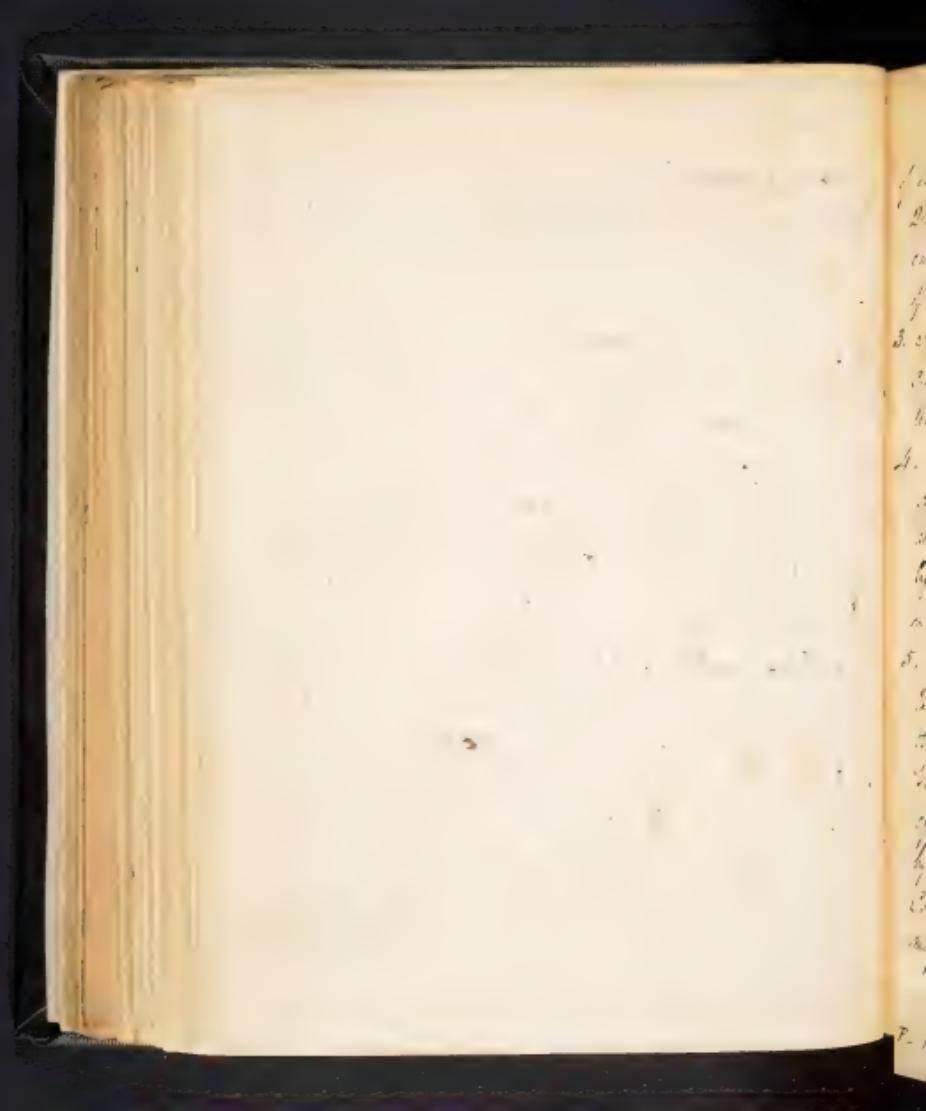
spirit a poor Doctor will scarcely admit that there is
such a disease as the stomach, or I dare say, that it can,
primarily, in itself be infected with disease. Very little
pains, which are uncontrollable or every little deviation in
the skin from its natural hue, is by them, considered
prime failing evidence of a diseased humor. To these,
be added 2 reasons - timidity of feeling smaller, - diffi-
culty in belief others as contumacious they have proofs
of "providence's" redemptive & Bible - & of a Divinity
or creation of it - depending upon the translation of
either of the 2 books - they immediately know in their
conscience slitting what, by the by, is liable to the
despotic) spirit - to alter a sentence in scripture prove



or to enrage Subalterns hly, until they have amalgmed
the vital principle from an upper rank Mortal who under-
his, events & conduct, may fitly stand designated a "monument
of sparing mercy."

To establish a correct Diagnosis
herein is a great desideratum. First, insodidg'g of
difficult accomplishment. I have all the vanity to
suppose myself equal to the task. But I do presume,
that at one point least certain sources of error. The
great mistake lies, in considering as altogether diagnostic
of a liver-disease - types which are alike common to it &
to Gas hepatic - such as the following -

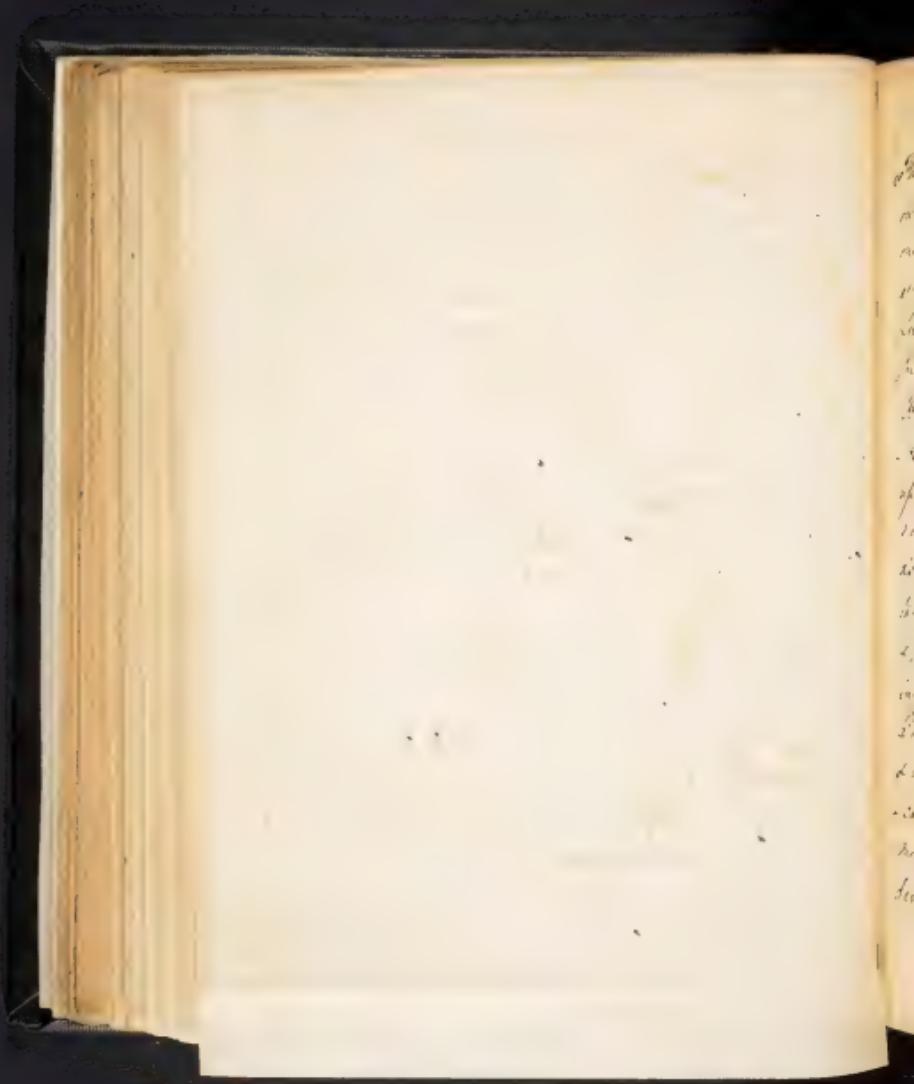
1. stools variously colored & of different consistence -
that this is a symptom common to both should refer
to Dr. Chapman, Johnson, Wilson Phillips, Elmer Lason
Good, Cautionally Ballou & Thomas Browne. — The
variance in color depending in a great measure upon a
greater or less degree of acidity in the strong vein - and
the difference in consistence upon the length of time
the feces have been retained the greater or less quantity.



of intestinal oedema.

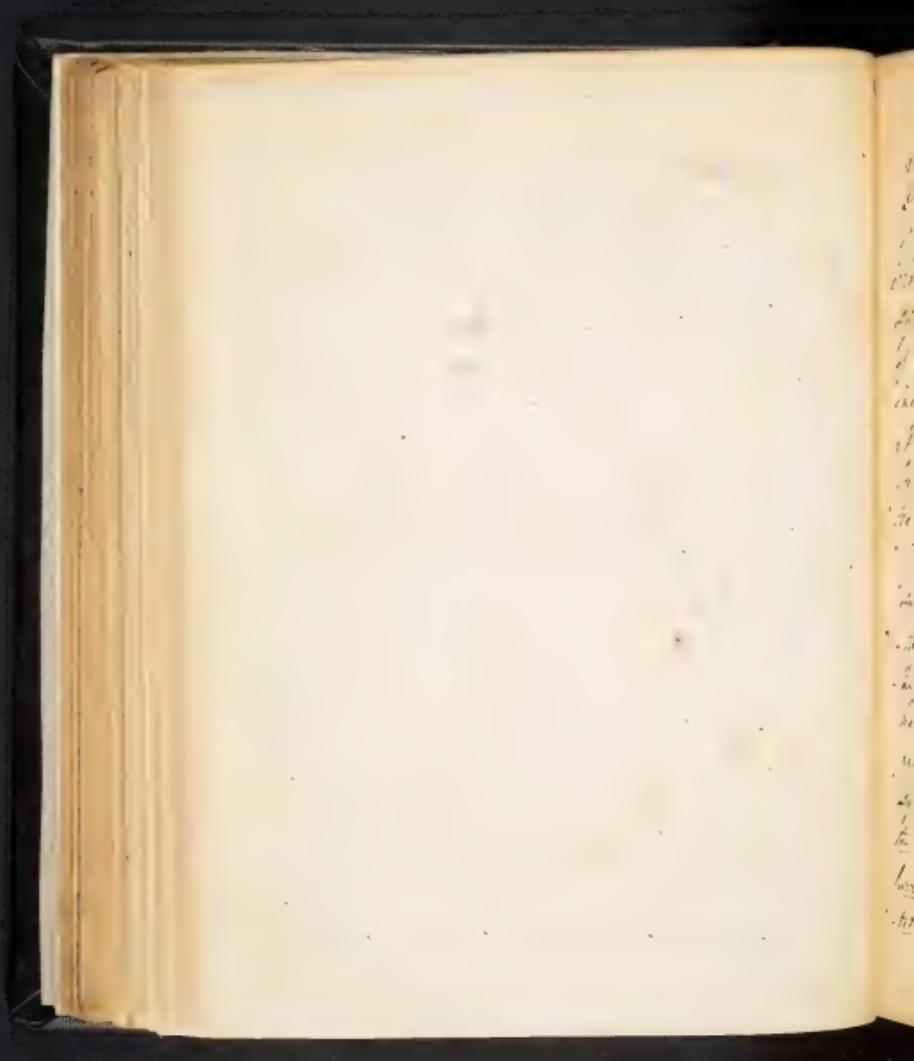
1. Skin in Disease. - First symptom also is enumerated in the same with anterior, among the symptoms of Inspection & well known signs of Negrit's Disease.
2. Inability of the Mouth. - That his Symptom is common to both, in examining the whole profession will settle.
3. Skin when lying on left side. - This is generally considered as absolutely and most of liver disease. But Wilson Phillips says skin when lying on left side is an early symptom of Indigestion - more rarely on right. When a while to lie on either side is an insinuation.
4. Yellow complexion & yellowish of the excreta. - This is generally considered as suspicious peculiarity of Hepatic disease as far as I can see - At Dr Johnson II very frequently the yellow complexion & yellowish of the excreta supposed to indicate a Biliary complaint - as caused by depressing bairns & sometimes of Doctors - Chapman teacher, as that even the colourless look may be occasioned by the same causes. -

F. Side Phillips on Indigestion Page 23. $\frac{2}{3}$ II side Johnson on Melancholy
Inability of stomach Page

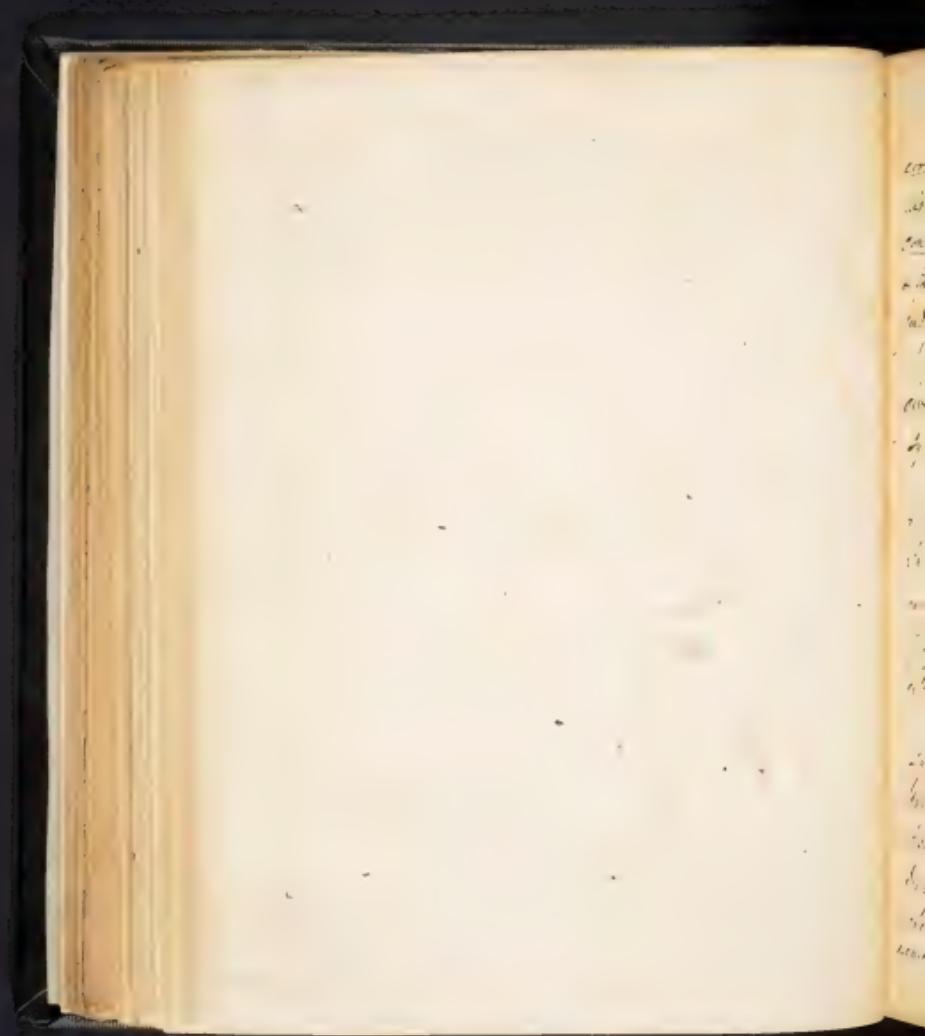


From all this, I conclude that we shall be very careful in our investigation & never have a Diagnosis from any one symptom. All of the above combined with pain at the Throat Bridge, tell us from the region of the Liver. This closed Molt & Gell's Paroxysmal Indigo, Malaria as in dissolving in over a Bilious Disease. We shall then ascertain whether it be secondary, upon some other Disease State. Stimulus & likely to yield upon re-examining that or this, & whether it is primary, requiring an extractive anti-bilious Salve. To ascertain this, would dominate the history of the case, the only consideration for Stimulus, season of the year, & the habits & predispositions of the patient - turning into the exciting causes & some inciting symptoms. You may generally suppose, know which is primary & which secondary, to this - In ocean-breams, Disease will in the commencement have made the most impression. That still, the Hepatization & probably developed the Disease is matter of great difficulty.

"Felix - qui potuit medium cognoscere latum"



& make the distinction between Desmophae & Chronic
 Gastritis evident - it is only necessary to set down some
 of the prominent symptoms of the latter - as given by
 Volition & Hahnem. He records his opinion of the
 obdurator by saying "It may be considered a sequel
 of the acute, intermitting, catarrhal or an intestinal disease
 induced in a state of debility of the same character.
 It is a disease of frequent occurrence & has been mistaken
 so frequently under the impression it is fully treated".
 He then gives the following details of the symptoms - "one
 of the main features - great aversion to food - insensibility to
 substantial articles - the disease shows aggravated by eating
 which always provokes a great desire to do water -
 the continuous expulsive meal protracted - there is
 neither excitement - ill-humour - chills & shivering - heat in
 palms of hands & soles of feet. So it proceeds the preceding
 symptoms are aggravated - there is great tenderness of
 the Epigastrium in particular. Pain in stomach - tongue
 turned in center - color florid - sometimes resembling ักษ
 tet musely, with its papillæ elongated - pulse full quick &

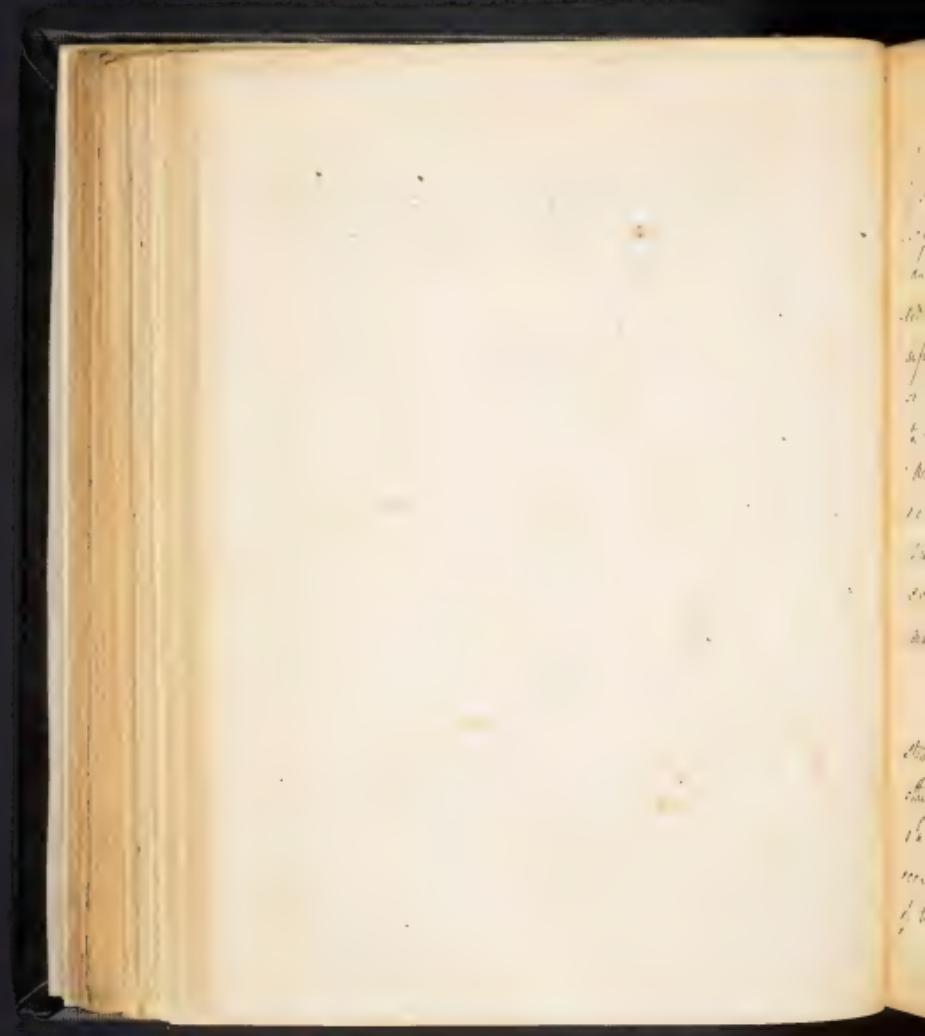


coated. In this way it proceeds till it ends in the most distressing condition - the skin becomes leaden or ~~dark~~^{black} & constricted & leading to the ~~over~~^{the} eye sunken & red & the mind affected with ^{the} ~~over~~^{the} Hallucination of judgment.

It is only necessary for me to day therefore in leaving an account of his disease to all examine the above symptoms.

Dyspepsia may be confounded with those of the Rheumatism, & such's the Colon. Little attention will prevent such mistake. In the latter affection, the spleen seems to be active & a full time enough has elapsed for the food to have passed out of the stomach. In Dyspepsia the spleen is more active before rising from table. Always soon after eating.

102. Irritations of the Heart not an uncommon symptom. Dyspepsia are sometimes coincident and intercede in a strong affection of the Heart & that may be easily missed from such an affection by their connection with Dyspepsia symptoms - this - benevolent recommends - this violent violence & the vibration of the heart whilst not being synchronous.



(3)

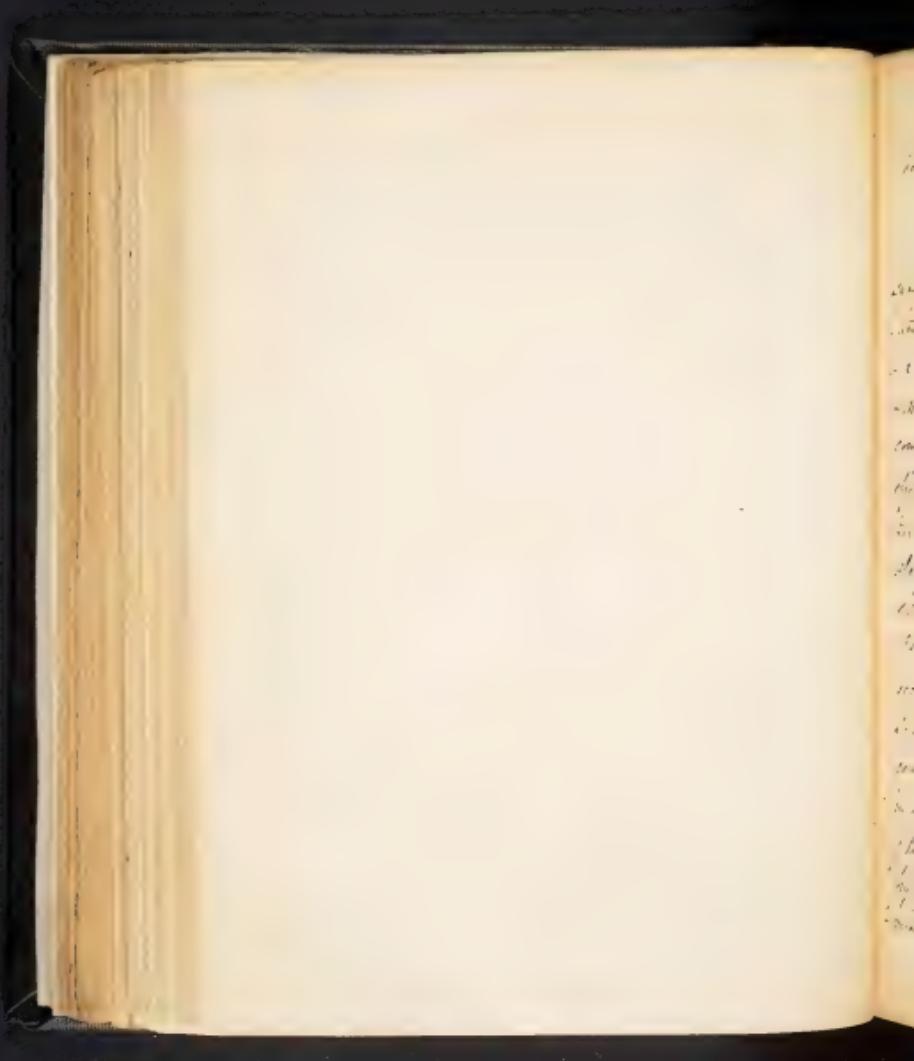
COGNOSIS.—Cases of long standing, especially, when organs are involved after little prostration, and local disease. When the disease has arisen ⁱⁿ habitual by habits of debauch or intemperance which make the person sedentary, employment—increasing study—desiring pleasure or such like causes not vibration—^{or} when subsequent derangement of structure has taken place—in the language, &c., etc., says Chapman, "We can only precisely tell pathology what we can see—nothing". But in the commencement before any disease, this being has been induced the patient "has always been tormented by a rigid thinking, of self denial & a Faust manipulated by the use of means.—

Sympathies. Such as are referable to the stomach itself or to the play of sympathetic function in other parts.
The state of sub irritation, for instance are seen as are occasioned by the quantity or quality of food, as sense of distension after eating, ^{the} tasteless, crusting, tasting



Kinderly bitter & insipid - in idea & taste of its root
cal to fire - sometimes attended with ridiculous feelings of
heat & sweat concomitant with these are unseasonal & violent
"colds cardiac" & stomachickness. Passes in evening & continues
soo as night - with no alteration. Dreams, occasional nocturnal.

In the State of irritability, of his spirit - the muscles
always dependent upon the heart become exalted & we
have debility of stomach & debilitated & unctuous heat beneath
derivation of emaciation irregularity of pulse, to the most
part slow & feeble! occasionally irritability "mias" lamency
drowsy, same covered with white, un-hale - sometimes
yellow insipidness - sense of muscular weakness, languor -
- languor & languor after eating; anæmia & languor
jaws - mental anxiety, irresistibility of temper headache
of mind; frequent headaches, the bowels do not act as
readily as usual - the urine is turbid & obnoxious & deodorant
here is want of exertion or vivacity, & apathy - insipid taste
in the morning in the morning faint creeps - the patient
however distressed about his state of health is unconvinced
the memory is dimmed & the intellect otherwise disengaged



here is nothing - Small tuber sometimes whitened.

In the first stage - superficial - all the inciting symptoms are present - In addition to those incurred - one
 however, most noteworthy - there is creation of tension & strength
 - animal spirits here is created movement of the sensoria
 & mental faculties, the animal tends it difficult at times to
 command his attention & incapable of his usual mental
 functions - a sound clear now & small stomachic concavity
 here & another readily seen at night, above instrumentum
 sterni - considerable salivation & perspiration after 1st & 2d
 evening - total cessation after the operation & a return
 to the former for one or two days - there is moderate stiffness -
 occasionally interlaced with violent heat - In the forenoon
 sometimes body warm or its livid - green skin dry & hot
 generally of firm consistency & light color - There are pains
 in the breast or side or seat - characterised by some tenderness
 of the skin - The Boreas - palpitations of the heart per-
 haps, gastralgia, cardialgia, indolent & insipid affection
 of mind - sometimes even tetanic affections - In man-



-idence is safe - a vice is liable to liability - a dissipation.

CALMICO. Are either direct or indirect:
 that I shall enumerate from Notes taken during Dr Chapman's
 lecture upon the subject. 1st. - for great over indulgence
 in eating & drinking, by which the stomach is overdistended;
 - particular articles in large quantity - as strong green tea
 or coffee - acid drinks - too free a use of vegetables, or of
 such or undigested animal food - regimen diet - 2d.
 'late modes of living too suddenly adopted. Especially
 is it commonly observed in Young Ladies of Fashion on com-
 plaining of changing their rich luxurious dishes for a
 'modest' diet, in order to reduce & taking a slim figure;
 - Starvation will produce the disease. certain Medicines,
 so often taken, as emetics - drastic purges - Many of the above
 relaxations, especially Nitre. - Many people who have
 whom are continually taking Medicines would do well to
 remember the dictum in Epictaph "I was well, wished to
 be better, took medicine & died". Observe however by
 God's grace, the disease. But the most common way is

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The habitual use of Tobacco - &c. produced by this it frequently becomes obstinate - but sometimes yields to the administration of the article -) intense study or abstraction to bring - - inordinate tenacity - & to a ^{high} appointment.

Upon the whole the causes most frequently inducing the disease are overdistension of the stomach either by food or drink - unnatural stimulation of it by stimulants - liquors or highly seasoned food - the habitual use of Tobacco - late hours - sedentary employments - mental application associated with inaction or want of exercise & inattention to cleanliness.

The disease may exist - & impractically - from disease of the heart, & by irritation - in consequence of Referred Cramps, or Retrocorditis - &c.

THEALMNTS. So dietic & medicinal.

The indications are 1. To remove offending causes. 2. To obviate accidental symptoms. 3. to restore the stomach to its proper tone & functions.

A difference of treatment will be required accord-

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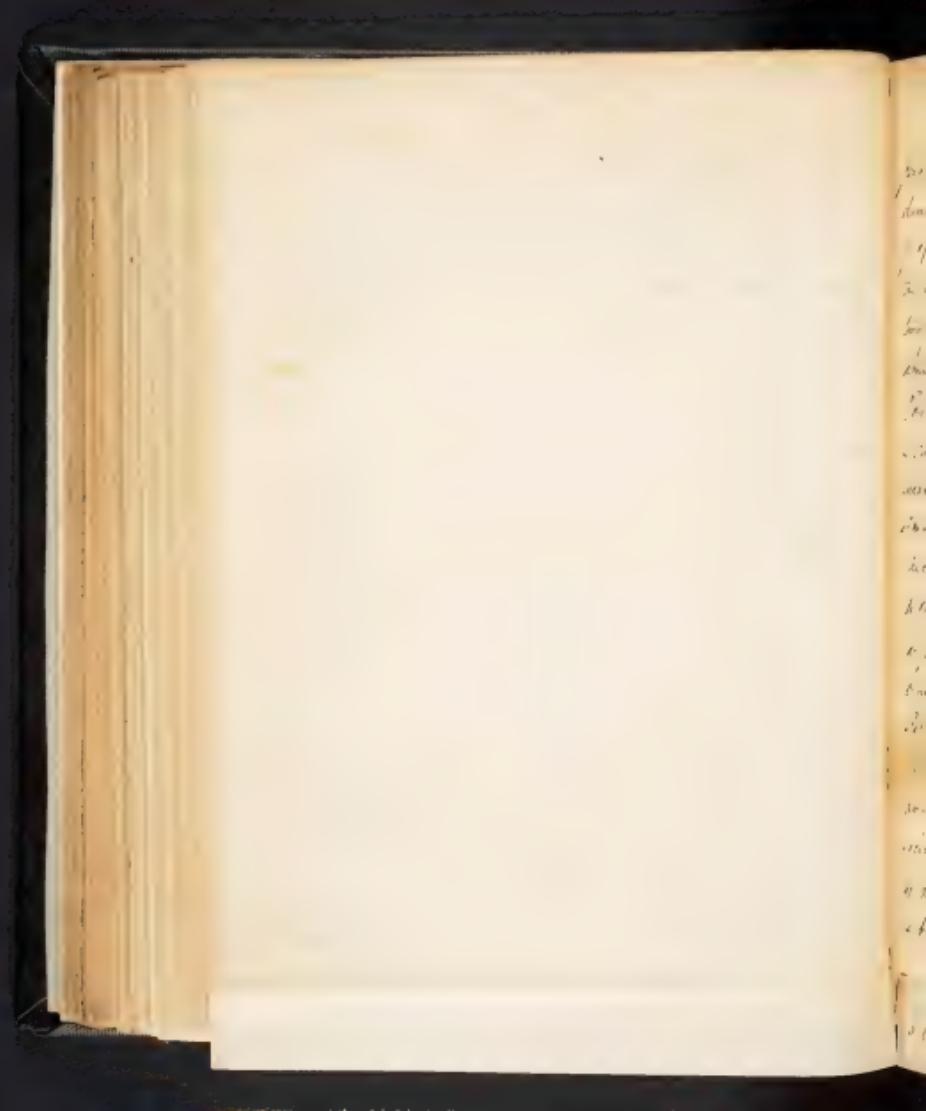
ding as the disease is ideopatic or somatoptic. When the latter, our main attack must be made against the primary affection, & slight skirmishing merely against varying localizing symptoms. As in the case of his principles & all his subdivisions will then be liable. It has been said that "Locality" local diseases seem to be the most active efforts of Nature - introducing a diversion from the diseased organ? If so - we ought to pay Nature the compliment of acknowledging her good intentions, but if so - let our Remedy oblige us to do so as she wishes to believe. What it may happen that the secondary affection is more prevalent than the primary, & is laid in the cells in such a way that it cannot be easily attended to, or if she has been disturbed so long as to disseminate & root up the primary disease or to have become independent, etc. In such case, we must make our first effort against that quarter & hence we are most molested when turn our weapon, aiming just where our invader is. Most frequently, however, Chapman's disease is a primary disease & when then the treatment must be



admitted to the state of the Oily Gas.

With the state of salivation all that is necessary is to avoid excess in diet - particularly a. & b. & quantity, & to entirely remove causes. Medicines are not required unless the stomach be foul. "People generally complain of a dense & distichous water-vomit - & abundant & acid excretions after eating, who notwithstanding enjoy good general health, & find that these symptoms may be prevented by taking less food & that is a more digestible quality." //

The second state - irritation - is the stage in which the advice of a physician is for the first time requested & the irritation of the nerves of the stomach during existence is some time, an impairment of function goes in - either a. or b. occurs taken place - The digesting juice is either unhealthy or deficient or excessive in quantity - in consequence of which the food is not readily reduced to & the mode, pulp, & acids & soaps - undigested are generated & accumulate. What remains in the stomach embeds its functions, increase irritation and



produce debility: Under such circumstances, no one can doubt the propriety of an emetic to cleanse the stomach & effuse its contents & rectify its secretions. To answer the indication, Senna - is preferable; it remains on the stomach longer & excreting the stool 2 or 3 hours after giving it, makes a strong impression on the bowels. It may be repeated if indicated with tonics & other circumstances: G. Orderson says "once it arises that senna, in most cases, should be first given as an emetic, & then in small doses as a tonic." Gentle purges will next be necessary - the condition of the bowels being somewhat similar to that of the stomach. The purgative operation will be best & easiest: Cascaria - aloës - rhubarb combined with gentile soap or in the form of the "Grisalloy, Perseveros" - Purgation should not be carried to any great extent - in hot & sultry weather should be especially avoided. A combination of several of the aperient medicines is often better than any of them singly. "There is no marked sensibility in any great degree in the stomach & bowels; it is of great consequence to join the medicaments or



can settle accounts with the physician?

After having said his Oath - howevers' of his own
estimate it would be well to establish some counterirrita-
tive. An issue or a blister would no doubt be serviceable.
Professor Chapman states that we do have good effect
result from an Opium plaster over the epigastrium.

The Baron Hauth as a Doctor's irreducibility may be avoided
it will sometimes be necessary to keep up a soothing effect
upon the nerves, by Medicines which are calculated to allay
this irritation. When these are used Victory becomes
obtained in 20 minutes in following formula -

℞. Hemocidium ℥vj or ij ℥. to be taken
in Honey & Cereals - ℥. g.
Rata. a specie. Empetrum & Sestina horae

In other cases the following prescriptions of Chapman
Chapman will enable us and effectively -

℞. Sangu. Dr. 1/4 ℥. 50
Sooth. Salvia Dr. 1/4 ℥. VIII Dr. 1/4
Sulphur Parac. 1/2 ℥. Calci. Lini. 1/2 ℥.

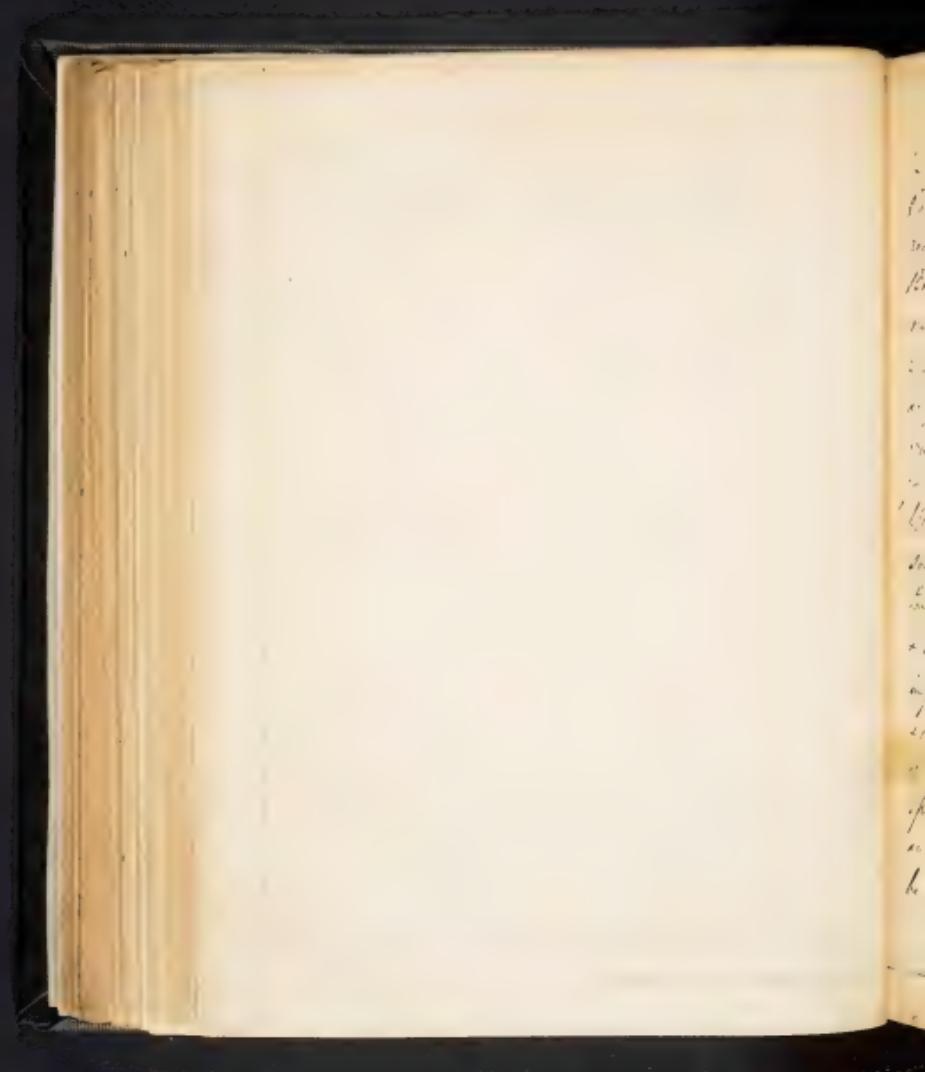
The extract of Siler is recommended but very good

See W. James Johnson - Page 120 of his work on medical serviceability of stone



reasons, by Dr. Shultz, in those 14 yrs it never a day
it did not gradually increasing to 4 or 5 lbs in the 14
years - to be given in each of Broad & narrow
bitter. It may be combined with opium or with
bitters. But can not be all these medicinal means
without a diet. Medicine is in fact no short
cure, & will strengthen the more particularly insisted
on. In his place, & since it is to stay the food should be of
the most digestible & most agreeable & in small quantity
most nutritious kind. The greatest attention should be
paid to this from the commencement, because the
continuall of the disease, & afterwards in prophytec-
tis.

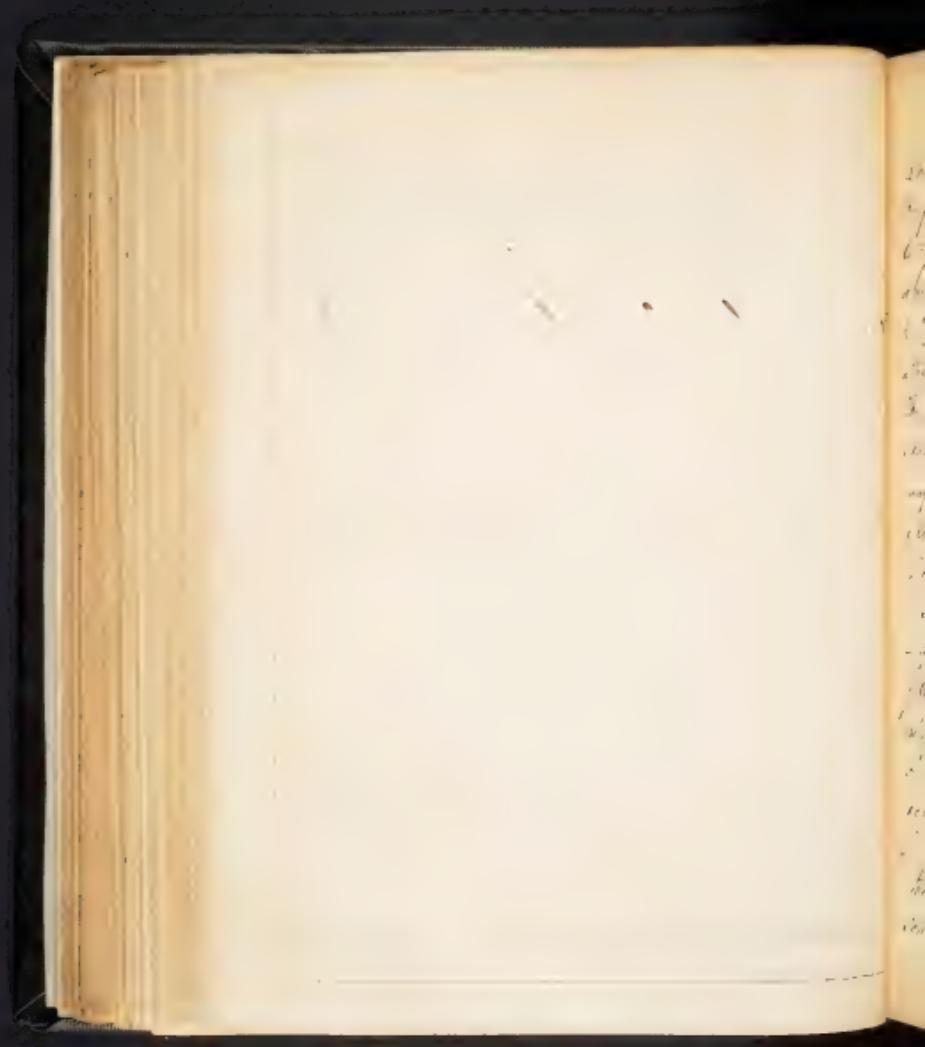
In irritate state of skin which bears Labour by
the above course, or continuing, as I mean in
ability, twice a bitter, may be resorted to. The
object in using them is to strengthen but not excite.
If irritability be great they increase it & weaken
instead of improving things. If given before the reduction
of morbid sensibility they produce great disturbance



in the system & may change irritation into inflammation.²
 To be serviceable they must not be given in large
 doses or long continued. Columbus' Linseed Tincture
 Bark, Sop. Salp. Lininine & Root of Ruta are common
 resort to. The first & the last are very good. The Sop.
 Lininine is strenuously recommended by Johnson
 regarding all the properties of their bitters - devoid of this
 bark & other nauseating qualities. In small doses of
 1/2 or 3 drams a day dissolved in a tumblerful of any
 like Tincture it has the excellent effect of I. Stimulating
 & softening the nerves - Stimulating the bowels - improving
 the appetite - decreasing inflammation - supporting bone
 & tendons & muscle & body.³ It should not be given
 in full, as in such dose it is apt to have off untoward
 & disappoint the practitioner.⁴ But the rest of Tonics
 is a well regulator Diet with gentle exercise in the
 open air - The above plan of Treatment with
 an attention to occasional ardent symptoms will
 be all that is necessary for the state of irritation.

Am

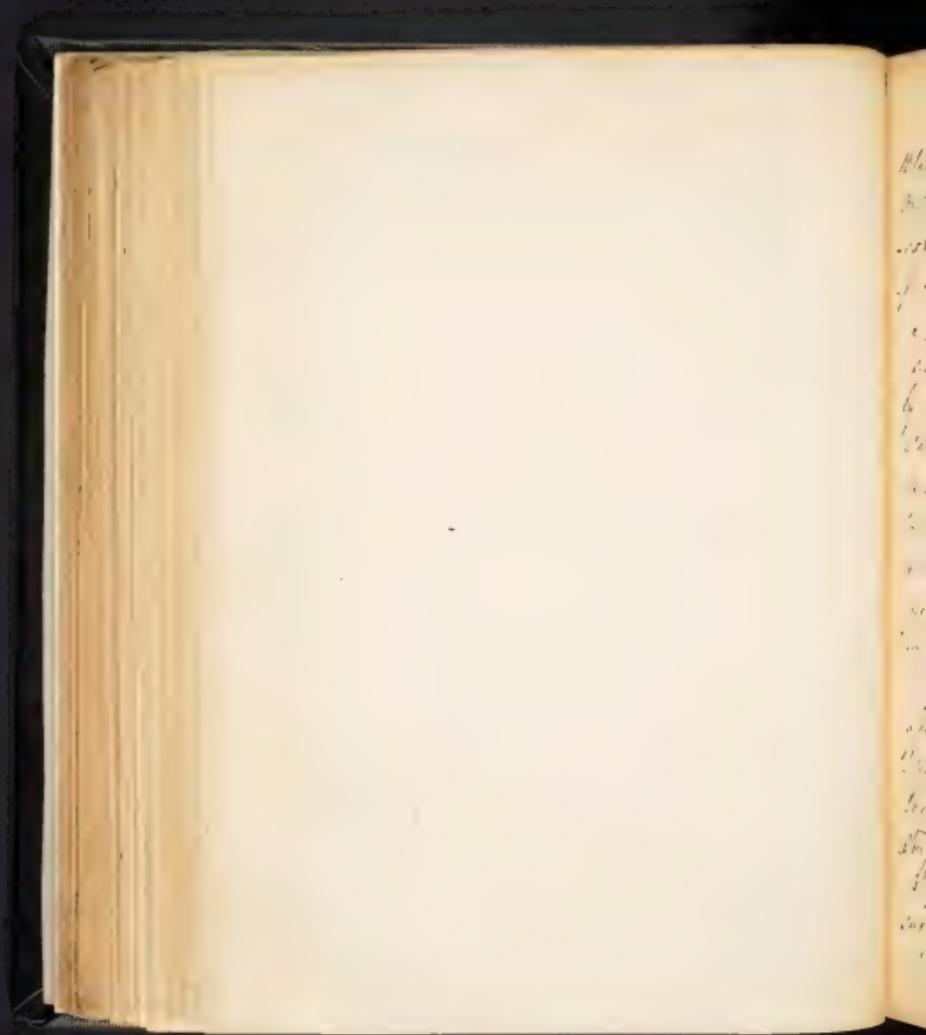
The state of super-irritation may be induced
best by such sensations acting on irritated
nerves or may be an aggravation of nervous irrita-
tion caused by acids & stimulating incense. As
such, there may be certain to have the stomach become
irritating sooner or later. But as this state approaches,
it is destined to run into sanguine irritation, we must
have a care in administering emetics. A but more
guarded still. That we be, with regard to lemons &
bitter. They are altogether inadmissible. We must
trust to the most slothing & mortifying measures - to
tipical bleeding & cathartics, rectal enemas
& caustic liniments - extraction of every thing
calculated to produce excretions, & excrements, by
enema. When by these means, we have reduced
the irritation, the remedies applied to the first stage,
will become appropriate. It will be well to mention
here that in this condition I should a take a draught
of lemon juice, according to Dr. Brown's direction
will - the power laxative of tartur in the person -



The remainder of the treatment is this, as well as of
the first two days, will be carried under the
document entitled to a particular section of symptoms
which attend them.

Catarrhalis - before I give you the method of
treatment, it may be well to inform you what is
the cause of superficial catarrhs. When a person has
been exposed to wet weather, in ordinary cases, it
may be corrected by the application of what is called an
affectionate cloth or flannel, so as to absorb the
excessive moisture. If this fails, he had better have a glass of
hot water taken in half beer & 'be off it'.

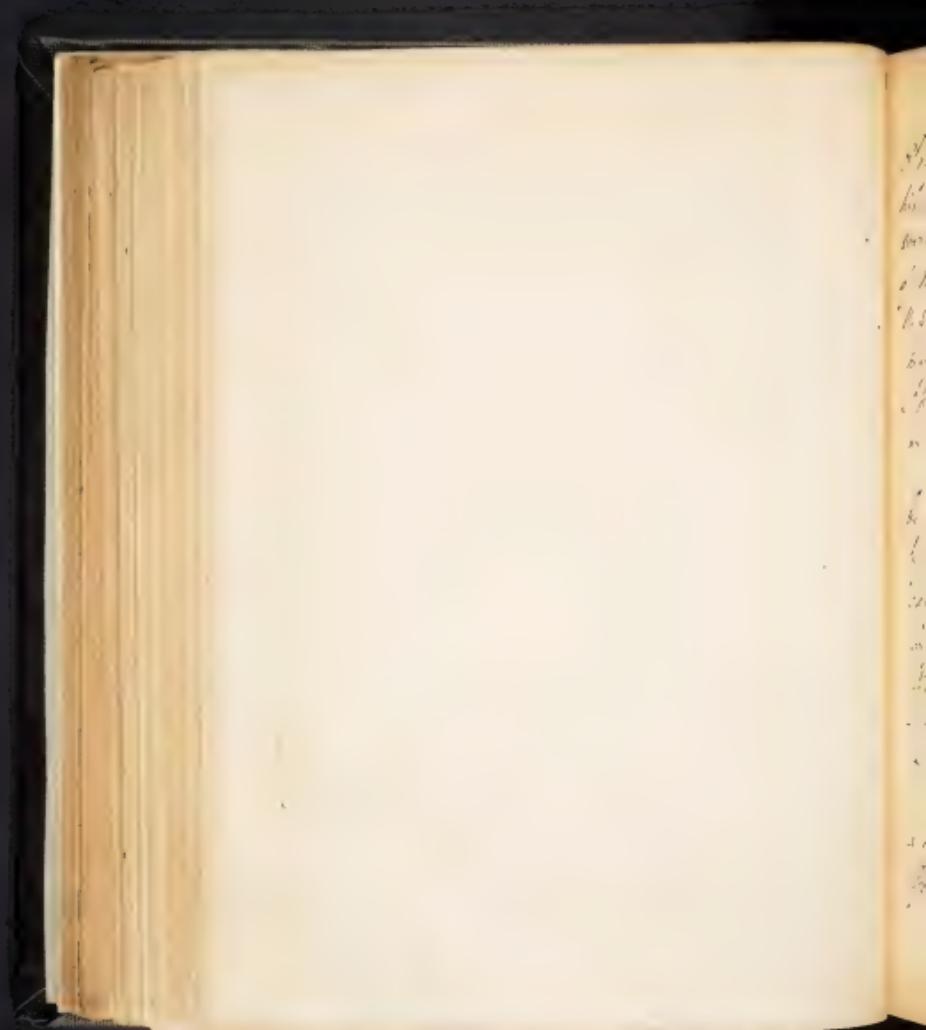
With a cold, as soon as it begins, bathe him
as I have directed, & if this fails, he had better have a glass of
hot water & taken in half beer & 'be off it'.
With a cold, as soon as it begins, bathe him
& if this fails, he had better have a glass of beer
boiled in the same principle. These affections last
so long, because the body of a person (especially in staying
in the cold) grows fatigued, & unable to do its work,
sometimes succeeds which are the best remedies.



Blancher towards Rose and part of Lombarde
will be soon dry. The Constitution is con-
sistent with Cardiogia Majoris & the most appro-
priate remedy.

Laudo - Somnium. Being the common affec-
tive matter in the Stomach, seems best to be removed
by draught of warm water or of warm infusion of
Camomile or Camellia to be emetic. Having
done this with Dr. C. and Dr. Green & draught
of ice water & Milk, infuse coffee & tea will
be also a safe abatement at a time, frequently re-
peated, or some of the following with laudanum
in the same way.

Gastralgia Considered as a disease
affecting the muscular coat of the Stomach must
this be in person visitation it can be properly
treated by Moxibustion & other Osmic fbs.
Imp. sc. Opium & Salvia by professor Chapman.
The Professor used to be Mr Jackson who has
cautioned that Salvia did not have opportunity.

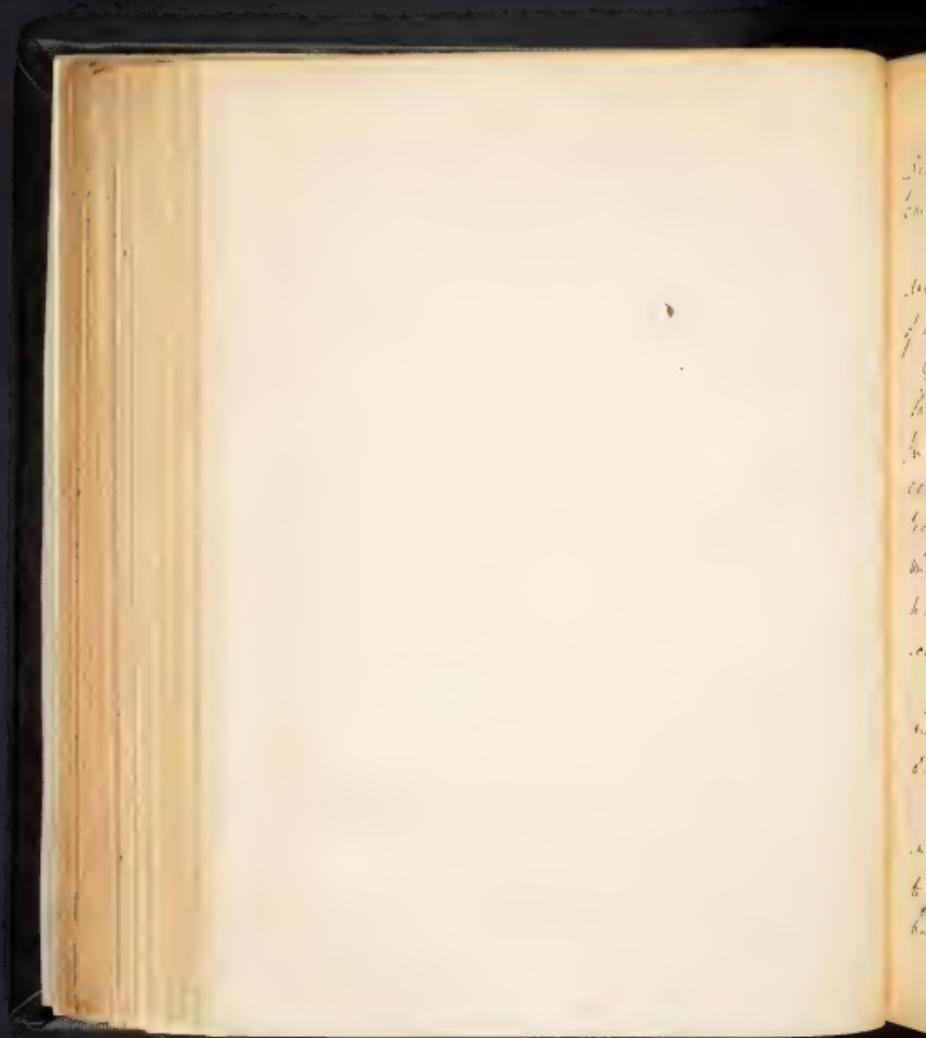


Dr. Liss Chairman states two cases that occurred in his own practice in which the most violent attacks were immediately relieved after drinking 1 quart of Milk. If the opinion does not seem to be there among U.S. Warm Bath, applications to blisters & pustules may be resorted to. In recent occurrences Dr. Chapman recommends Dray's Min. in Gravy mixed with Sainabat & Salivation of Chinchona.

Pustulosity. When associated with Cardiolgia, may be relieved by the same regimen. When with Scurvy, by the usual Antiscorbutic. When it exists independently - by Aromatic Balsam, or in a wash in warm Bath & other, daspermedic. When it is attended with cold sweat & sudden convulsions. Salt Charcoal & tea should 2 or 3 times a day, is highly recommended.

Inflammation at the ^{left} pigastrium. So relieve this, a tablet of Dr. Stoebe's Pill - containing from 1/2 to 1 gr. Stoebe; is recommended by Professor Chapman.

Gastritis. Treat this with Emetics & Alkaloids



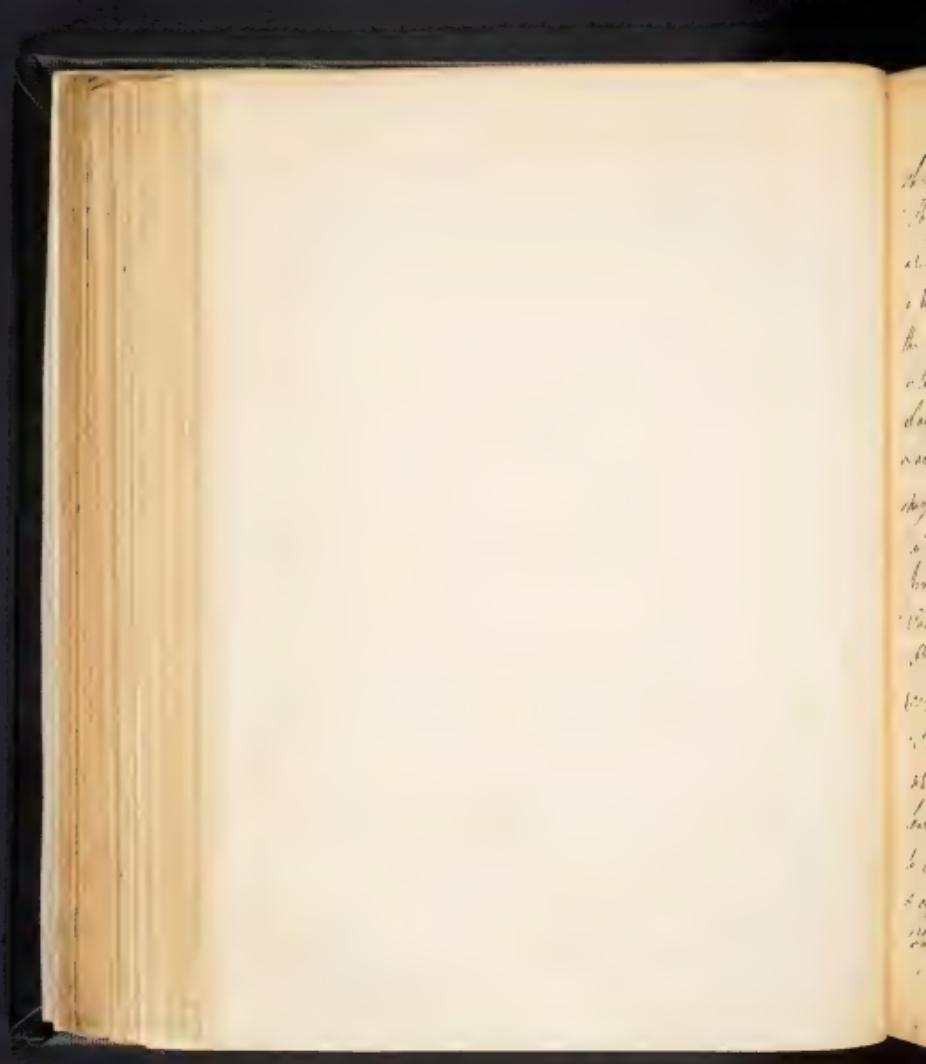
Six Syrups in doses of 20 and 22 in states to be
eminently beneficial.

Pululations of the heart may be alleviated by
laxatives & tonics & modified by the removing
of the Descriptives' state of Starving.

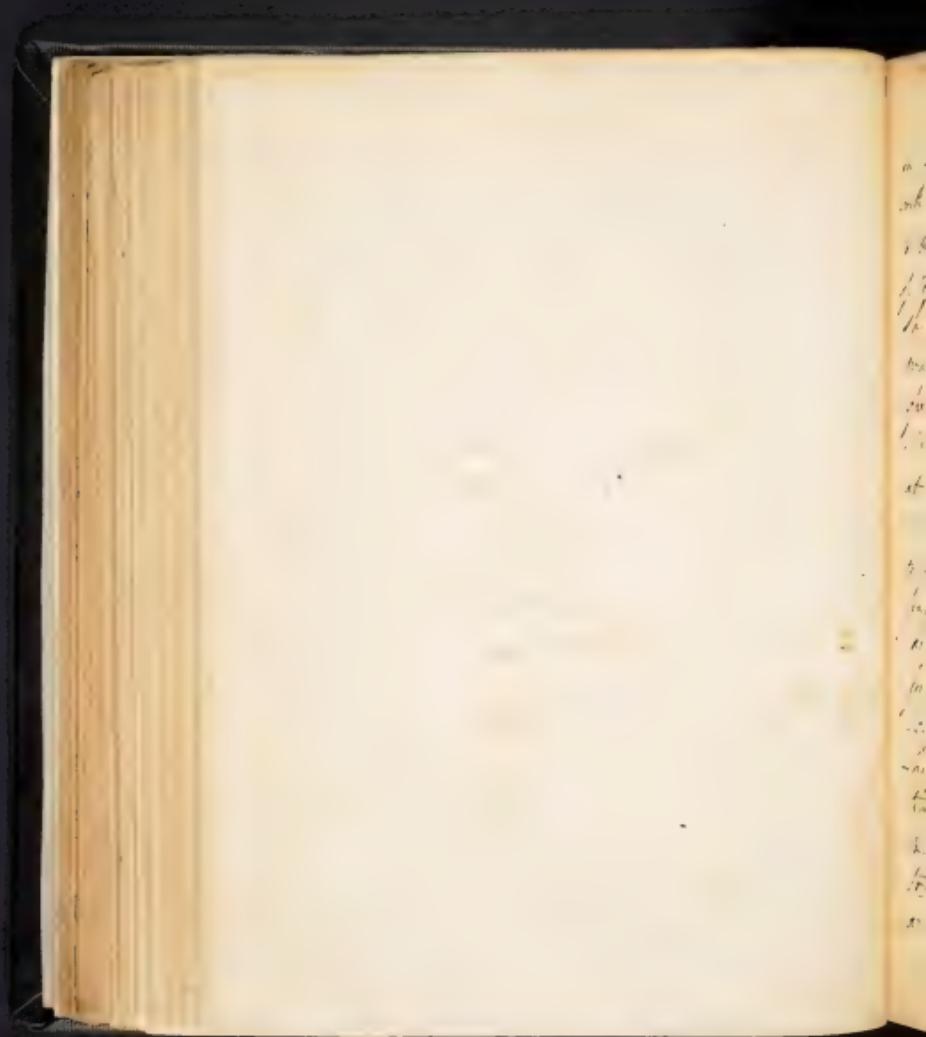
Cathartics. These sometimes, in general, are Emetics,
Phlogisters or Purgative acids according to the state of
the Stomach. Dr. How Chapman states that he has
observed in his own person, decided & immediate
relief from a wine glass full of Lemon juice sweetened
with Soft Sugar. If there be determination of blood
to the head Prof. & Cons. may be necessary - to be suc-
cessed at times by Plaster to the neck. -

Therapeutic Directions - Directions of the Eyes
will be best treated by seeking the condition of the
Stomach - in which they depend.

Constitution is the most important element
in Disease & tends probably more than any other
to aggravate it. In its removal then a resort is
best to medicines none but stimulants for Gilbert Jauges.

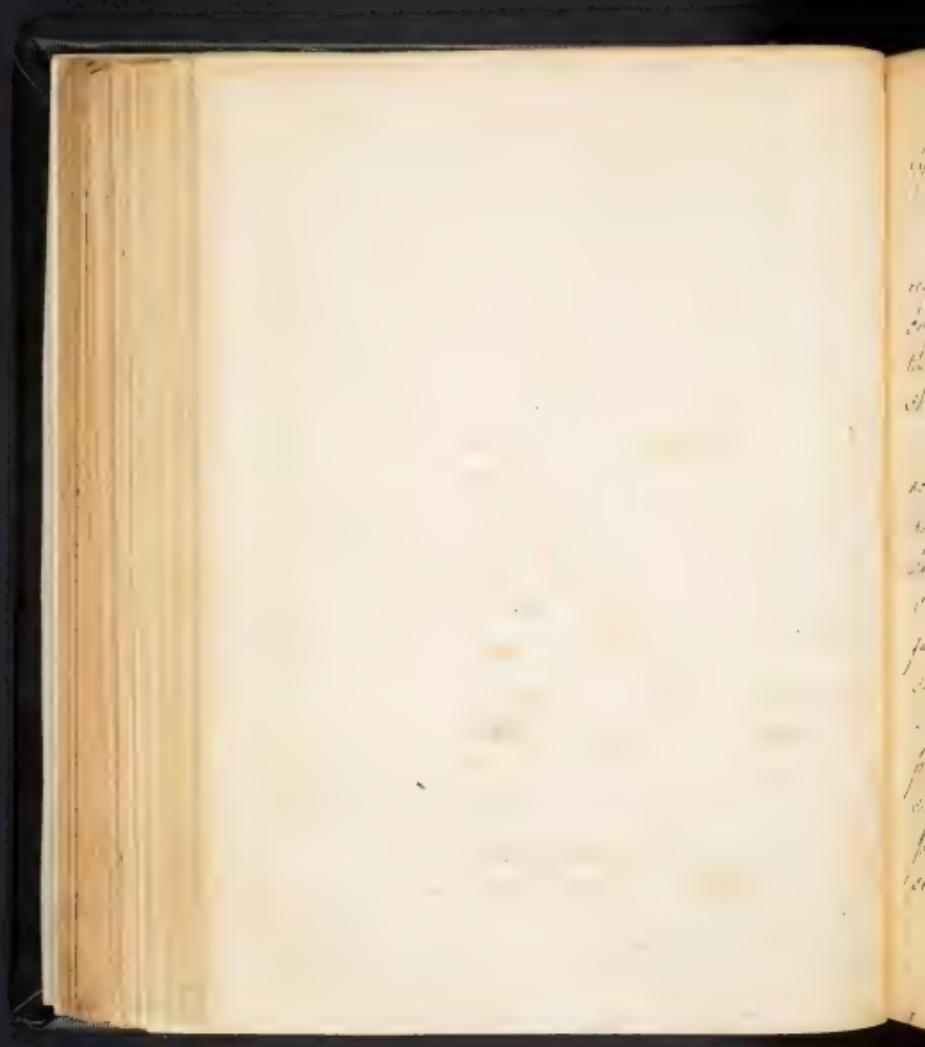


should be given. & consider what he always prescribes.
 That Medicine which goes directly to that irritation
 along the alimentary canal - in which the nutriment
 is to be taken up by the absorbents - really stimulating
 the loose intestines to discharge their useless redudt
 until one to which we think have no disease.
 Such I conceive to be the Consistallg Prescnder -
 one Calomel & Camphor - a tea Spoonful each
 night & morning - 6 O'Clock a.m. made into pills
 with Castile soap, 3 Lin. morning & night so as to
 produce a gentle evacuation - or fully made with
 Castile soap & equal parts of Sennet & Siccet -
 after Supper, a little Sennet & Siccet a day -
 occasionally. & am in health & decrements are nothing
 Capital when the nerves are affected. In summer time
 when there is less of the Intensity. When the nerves are
 hard & in action - Mastick & Camphor is to be thought
 to be succeeded by Allocty salts. Very agreeable
 & cheerful laxative & one that in many cases will
 cure. In Acidity & all cases, a former stand



in Stomach - a secret & of stomach to be sweetened
with a little sugar & then follet off with brandy - the whole
is to be diminished till the tea becomes a drup - you may
fry the leaves - a decoction is in treating this symptom to be
drunk in small quantity those articles which produce
watery stools or are otherwise drastic in their
operation. Two small doses should be, to take up
the medicine after dinner by diet - & a regular despatch
at Cleaving is to be had.

The other affection concomitant with or concurrent
to Diabetus, must, from my restricted limits be
inferred by, with no bare remarcle, that they, as under
as the above, are never all seen together - that they
for the most part appear alternately or in an associa-
tion of two or more at a time - that they ex-
hibit themselves in different ways, & drop at different
times. In whatever mode in shape, colour & size
they appear one certain rule should be observed -
treat them mildly, but uniformly - with such
articles & least irritate & strike the kidneys.



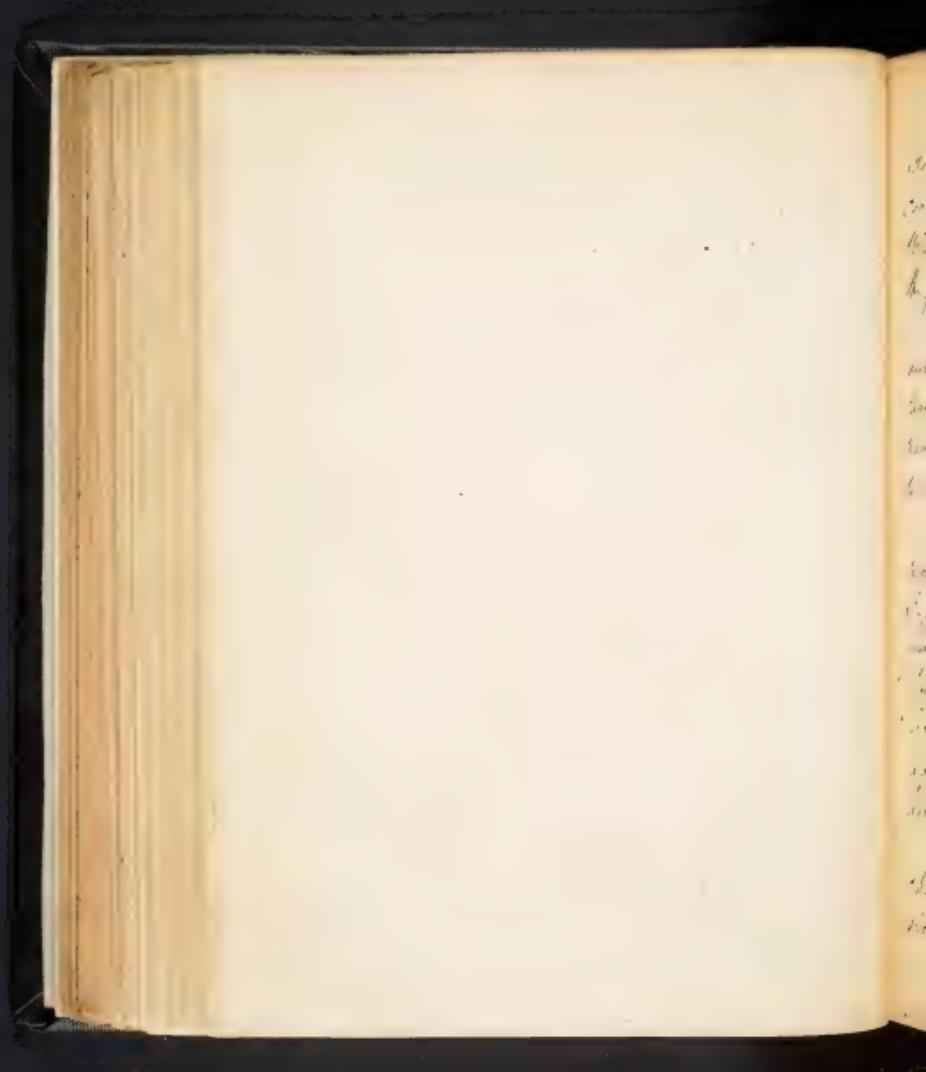
separately

DIEE TER The action that chronic disease, require curing remedies carried with special care to complete. Regaining after it has been long period, till it can't stand the shock, it may be effected chiefly through the agency of a well regulated diet.

The dietary treatment must be varied according the stage of the complaint. In the first stages, nutritious digestible (but not too soft) may be allowed. It can not bear but be simple, blandish articles.

In every stage errors in eating are to be especially guarded against. O' bese errors, for want water or committed to this same feelings after such indulgence, consequently in this particular will be "the most bad profligating". After having abstained, the patient should confine himself to the quality of food which produces the languor after eating; the apprehensive digestion of meat or body during digestion".

In prescribing a dietary, care should pay strict

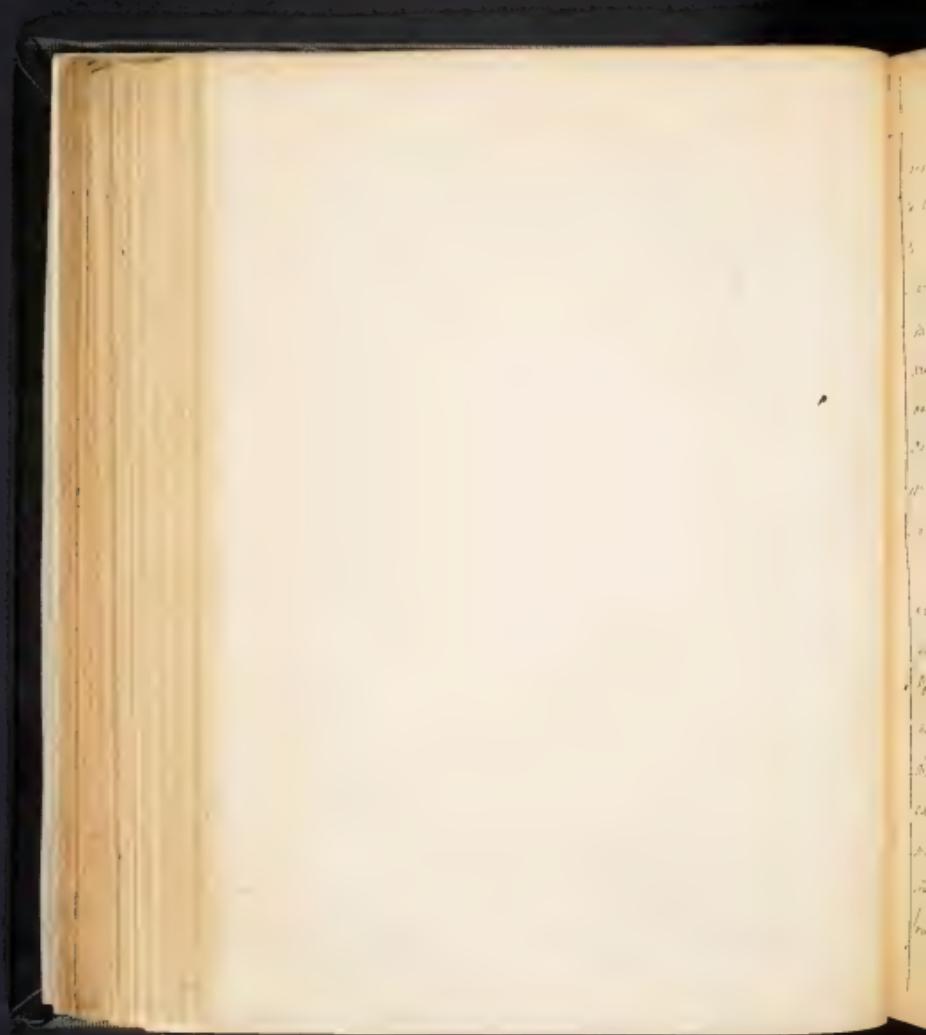


attention to the habits, taste, national peculiarities & constitutional character of different individuals. With the exception of cases varied by those circumstances the following will be found satisfactory articles. -

In the 1st stage - pay attention to Diet & exercise - men can bring themselves to active exercise more easily than vanity. Use 3 dinner articles. Diet, a bath, gown & socks are the articles which are not found to be agreeable may be indulged in with moderation.

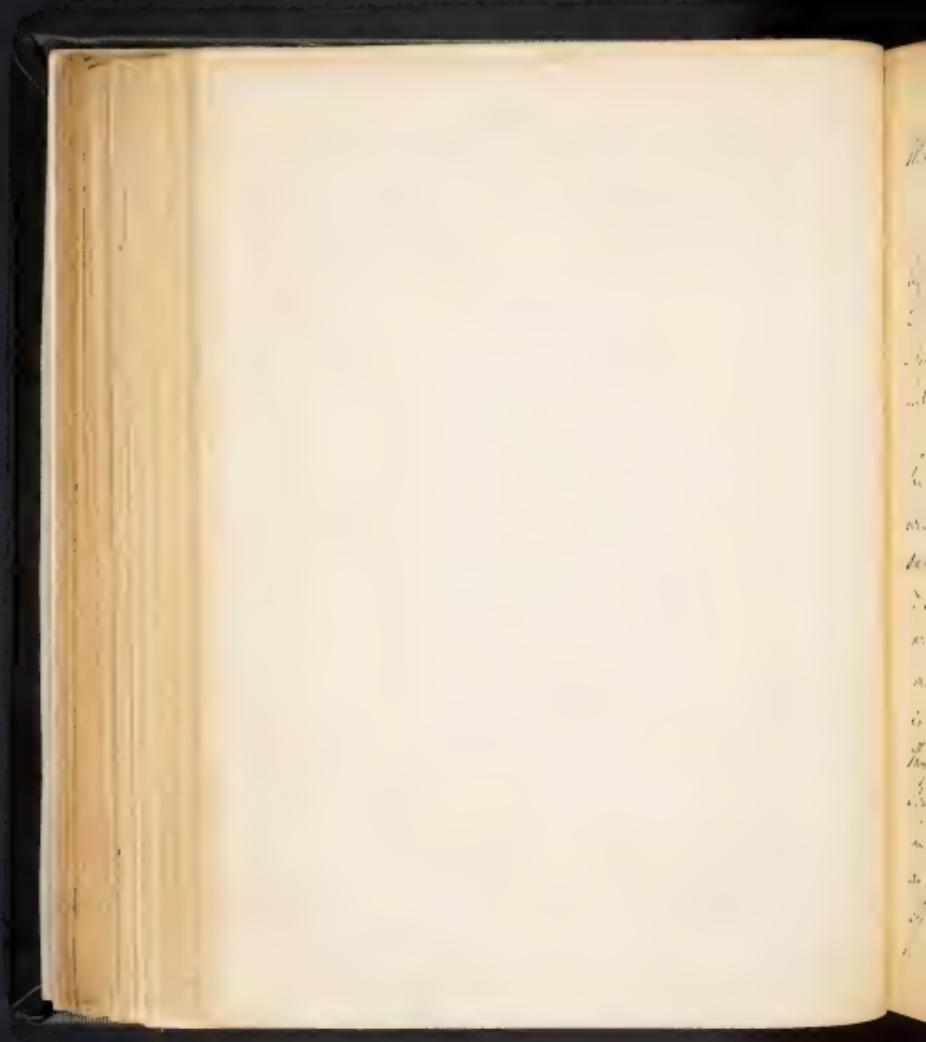
In the 2^d stage - Wearing Water bottle, umbrella, rainy coat, water cover, leather, Strange and Edmunds. Use umbrella with water set meal & tea & water can - wash with cloth & water sweetened, rice, puddings & custards without sugar, taken & to starch like unadulterated articles. Cloth recommendations given with "to green" will be agreeable until adult hair be serviceable.

In the intermediate stage - which is an intermediate character will be proper to mix, French & English rice rice & French, the various new articles as meaty



rotated, stale bread, crackers (Dr Chapman objects to crackers as oppressing the stomach & other object to him as constitutive to women - But with due discernment I must declare my belief that if properly manipulated & insinuated they set well in the stomach are easy of digestion & have no untimely effect - more than any other farinaceous article.) Eggs & oysters - highly cooked - what healthy, every variety of game - penitent roast beef & dinner. (All these will infuse, as a cushion - Article of diet)

The following articles should be avoided in all stages of the complaint - first to a person, who - only had colds & other slight & rare maladies - Roast fowls, - Peas, Lamb, Goose, Pheas - Mutton & fresh & hare - fish - concretes - which contained dishes - New bread, pastry, & biscuits - all condiments except salt & pepper, in moderation - raw vegetables, raw potatoe, cabbage, radishes, onions, beans, turnips & breads, pickles, cucumbers & onions - fruits, except entirely unripe, should be avoided.



Stimulants are to be given except in the advanced stage.

Drinks. All stimulating stimulants - Stimulating simple, every kind & all acids & especially, and rather by some particular symptom - seems to p.m. a low temperature & violent headache. Highly indulged in are deleterious.

I would ask you to remark that it would be better for the dyspeptic never to drink unless urged to it by a visitation of thirst - which would seldom be the case. Then Nature makes a call no strong urine water will satisfy her better than any artificial reiteration. Black tea & coffee of moderate strength & moderately indulged in are not so objectionable as they are generally supposed to be. The whole peculiarity - however - lies and lies them strictly stimulating - they calm irritation & soothe in convulsions of the stomach like the narcotic but do not like them, least delusion or other unpleasant effects. Have they known? sleep they are so far in



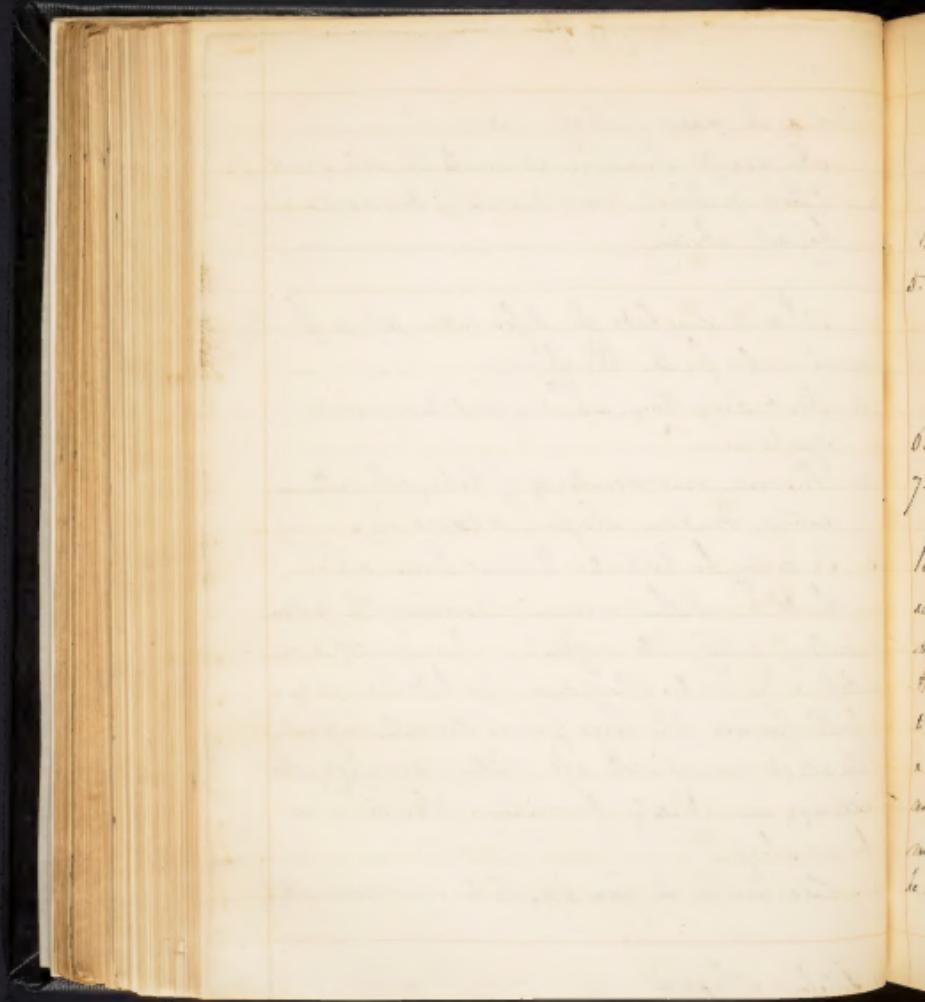
S. O.

jurious as the want of sleep is so.

As regards drinking at meals the rule should be - if there be thirst, drink to satisfy that want - if there be not, abstain.

I will conclude this dissertation with a few general rules for the Rx of ^{the} disease.

1. Avoid every thing which is found to aggravate symptoms.
2. Preserve great regularity of habit, especially in eating, drinking, sleeping & exercising.
3. In eating be particular to stated hours which should be at short intervals, observing of the golden rule of eating little & often. Confine yourself to one dish at one meal. Masticate your food thoroughly - for this purpose, take large pieces. Eat with composure. Do not eat immediately after violent exercise. Do not exercise immediately after eating. After eating rest but not sleep.
4. Exercise in the open air, daily, & perseveringly.



taking care not to carry it to fatigue - alternating between active & passive exercise. Walking, in the general, is the best exercise. In the stages of vapour irritation, exercise is not advisable.

5. Desensible perspiration should be promoted by wearing flannel next the skin & by being otherwise comfortably clad. Frictions with flesh brush or with salt is advisable.
6. Take cold or warm bath 2 or 3 times a week.

7. If the case prove insatiable, a change of climate, or a sea voyage affords the best prospect of prolonging life. But in the words of Professor Chapman "What can we accomplish without the remote cause are removed? The patient must abandon the habits propensities & practices which caused the disease & tend to its continuance. If intemperate - he is to become sober. If luxurious & voluptuous - he must undergo a thorough reform in his manner of living. If indolent - he must be awakened to industry. Lecturing, studying - he must abandon the midnight lamp. And if afflicted with calamities - he must be upheld by the promises of hope & the joyful prospects yet before him."

J. S. C. 1840

